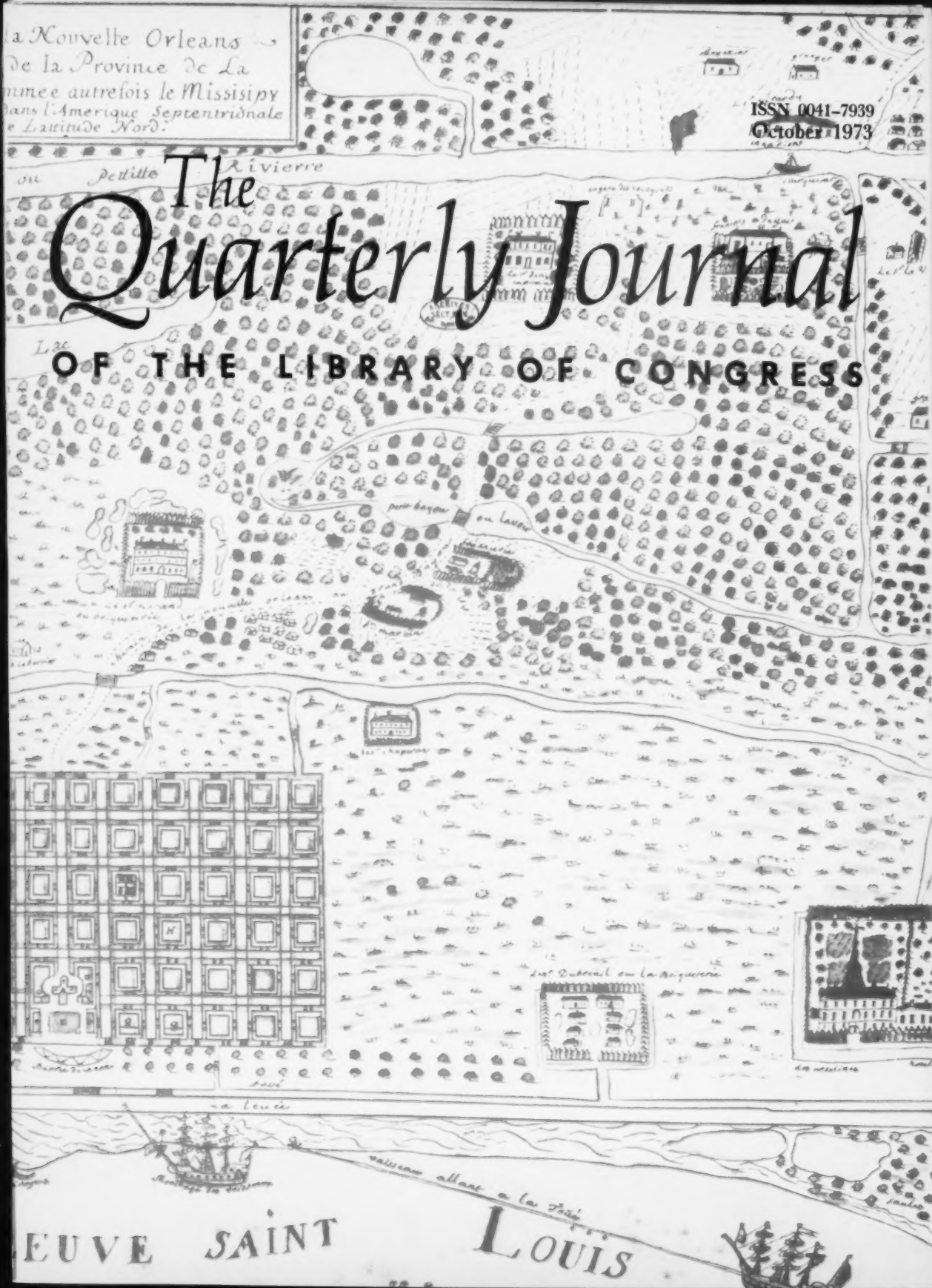


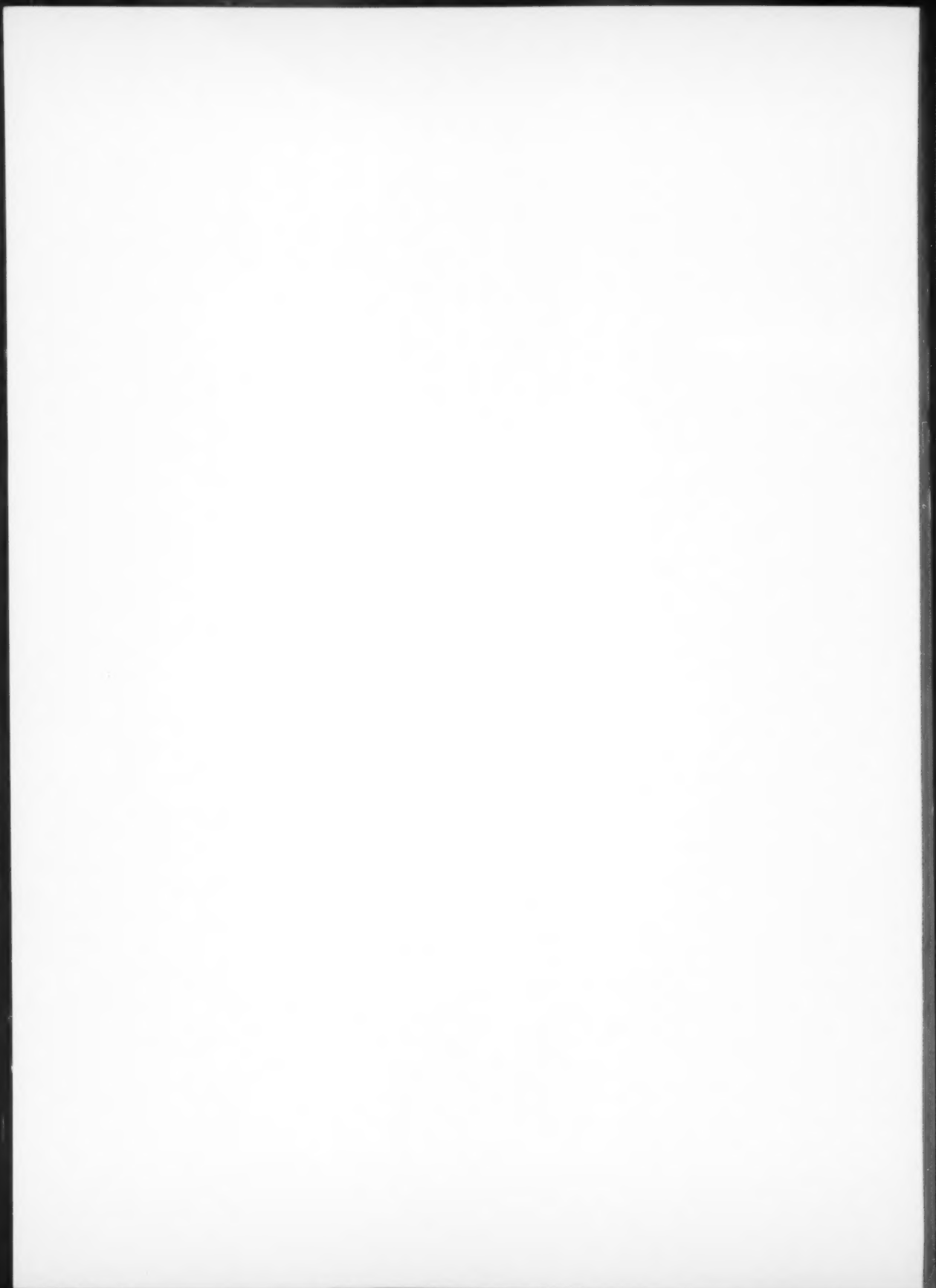
la Nouvelle Orleans
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dans l'Amerique Septentrionale
e Lattinde Nord.

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October 1973

The Quarterly Journal

OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS





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The Quarterly Journal

OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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Historian*

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When Thomas Paine decided that he would not publish *Common Sense* as a series of letters in the Philadelphia newspapers but rather as a pamphlet, he undoubtedly hoped it would find a market, but did he expect it to appear in over 50 editions in 1776, the first year of its existence? Or that it would still be in print 200 years later? In the course of editing the papers presented at the second Library of Congress symposium on the American Revolution, the Publications Office staff had recourse to some of those many editions of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. It was then, while comparing various printings, that we noticed large blank spaces in some of the texts that were printed in England. Finding that some of the printers had censored the text, we compared the first American edition, published in January 1776 by Robert Bell, with the first English edition, "PHILADELPHIA, PRINTED;/ LONDON, RE-PRINTED,/For J. Almon, opposite Burlington-House in Piccadilly. 1776."

In the light of present-day discussions of freedom of speech and of the press, it is interesting to see what were the passages that printers thought it the better part of valor or of wisdom to keep from English eyes. The several quotations given below follow today's punctuation, capitalization, and spelling, since the various early editions all differed in these respects. The text follows the wording of the first American edition, however. The portions in brackets were simply omitted in the English edition. The first example is from the second paragraph of Paine's introduction; the others are from "Thoughts on the Present State of American Affairs," the third part of *Common Sense*.

As a long and violent abuse of power is generally the means of calling the right of it in question (and in matters too which might never have been thought of, had not the sufferers been aggravated into the inquiry), and as the king of England hath undertaken in his *own right*, to support the Parliament in what he calls *theirs*, and as the good people of this country are grievously oppressed by the [combination,] they have an undoubted privilege to inquire into the pretensions of both, and equally to reject the [usurpation] of either.

But admitting that matters were now made up, what would be the event? I answer, the ruin of the continent. And that for several reasons.

First. The powers of governing still remaining in the hands of the king, he will have a negative over the whole legislation of this continent. And [as he hath

Editor's Note

shown himself such an inveterate enemy to liberty, and discovered such a thirst for arbitrary power,] is he, or is he not, a proper man to say to these colonies, *You shall make no laws but what I please?* And is there any inhabitant in America so ignorant as not to know that according to what is called the *present Constitution*, this continent can make no laws but what the king gives leave to; and is there any man so unwise as not to see that (considering what has happened) he will suffer no laws to be made here but such as suit *his* purpose? We may be as effectually enslaved by the want of laws in America, as by submitting to laws made for us in England. After matters are made up (as it is called) can there be any doubt but the whole power of the crown will be exerted to keep this continent as low and humble as possible? Instead of going forward we shall go backward, or be perpetually quarrelling, or ridiculously petitioning. [We are already greater than the king wishes us to be, and will he not hereafter endeavor to make us less?] To bring the matter to one point, is the power who is jealous of our prosperity a proper power to govern us? Whoever says *No* to this question is an *independent*, for independency means no more than whether we shall make our own laws or [whether the king, the greatest enemy this continent hath, or can have, shall tell us *there shall be no laws but such as I like.*]

Consider the plight of the 18th-century English reader who, eagerly following this fiery American writer's words, would come suddenly on a blank:

America is only a secondary object in the system of British politics. England consults the good of *this* country no farther than it answers her *own* purpose. Wherefore, her own interest leads her to suppress the growth of *ours* in every case which doth not promote *her* advantage or in the least interferes with it. A pretty state we should soon be in under such a second-hand government, considering what has happened! Men do not change from enemies to friends by the



America.

My Daughter holds without part
 Strong & neys ret Duty in opening
 the good & long intended for. Happiness & living
 told t I have given a and have sent
 5^{over} wise the best of my men put rights &
 I will let them & mind w they say
 they have instructions give it all things
 only requires so a good discharge of war
 re against or rely upon me & t
 a french Prince she tell LIC he will
 on an enemy between I & X
 him the takes place of h.

I'll send him such Massages from my as I make
 his repent & know t 1 good will t merits
 a her. NB let 30 take 2 much hold of.

I am friend & er.

alteration of a name. And in order to show that reconciliation now is a dangerous doctrine I affirm that it would be policy at this time to repeal the acts for the sake of reinstating the government of the provinces. In order

The problem of filling in the gaps was made easier in some of the later English editions: a printed slip supplying the omitted passages was provided. As far as we know, however, there was none for this first English edition. The *QJ*, therefore, leaps into the breach, literally as well as figuratively, by supplying the omissions in the quotation above:

in the king
himself in

that HE MAY ACCOMPLISH BY CRAFT AND SUBTLETY, IN THE LONG RUN, WHAT HE CANNOT DO BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE IN THE SHORT ONE. Reconciliation and ruin are nearly related.

For the series of articles describing resources in French archives that are of interest to American scholars, the *Quarterly Journal* is indebted to Mme Ulane Bonnel. Longtime readers of the *QJ* have met Mme Bonnel before as the author of "La Déléguée à Paris," describing the Library of Congress foreign copying program in France, which appeared in the July 1966 issue. Mme Bonnel was also instrumental in gathering the articles for the series in the October 1971 issue, "Resources in France for the American Historian," writing one of them herself. The papers in this issue on resources in other French repositories were not only obtained but also translated by Mme Bonnel, who again supplied an article of her own. The complications that attend all publishing are doubled when author and pub-

lisher are separated by the Atlantic. In this instance, however, our problems were greatly simplified by our déléguée à Paris, who cleared doubtful points with authors, did the research that could not be done on this side of the ocean, and served generally as an unofficial member of the *QJ* staff.

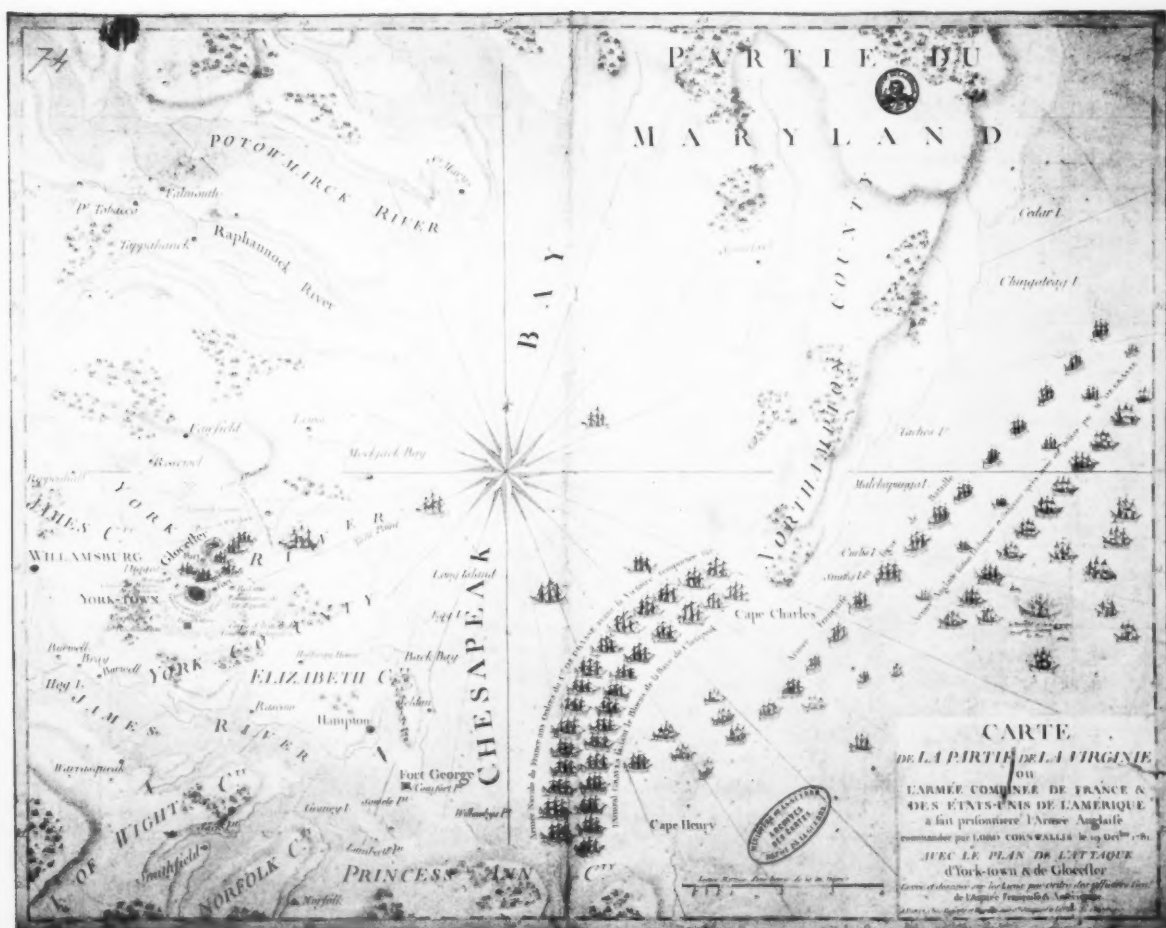


The list of recent publications at the end of this issue describes a facsimile issued by the Library: *Two Rebuses from the American Revolution*. The rebuses, published by Matthew Darly in London in 1778, sold for "2s. illuminated, 1s plain." These "heroglyphic" letters, as Darly termed them in his advertisement, comment on the British efforts to negotiate peace through the Carlisle Commission, a five-man committee appointed by George III. The king was prepared to make great concessions to restore conditions as they were in 1763, but the Declaration of Independence had been signed and the Americans had tasted victory at Saratoga. An alliance with France promised recognition of their independence, which George III would not. The rebus pictured above is entitled "Britannia to America." A translation of the opening lines follows:

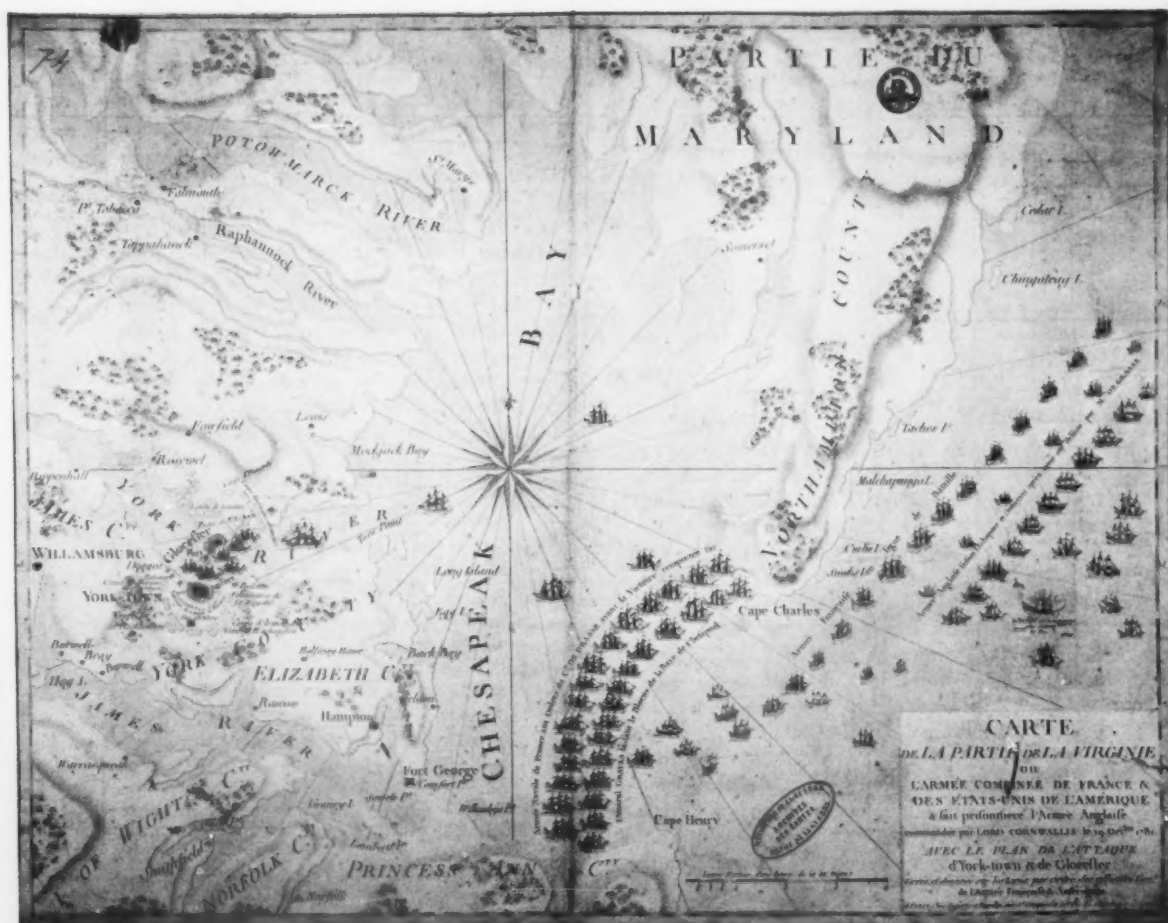
My dear Daughter I cannot behold without great pain/your headstrong backwardness to return to your Duty in not opposing/all the good I long intended for your sole Happiness & being/told that you have giv'n your hand to a base & two-faced Frenchman I have sent you five overwise men the greatest of all my children to put you to rights"

Another possible translation of "five overwise men" is "over five wise men." Darly left punctuation up to the reader, a wise course for any publisher who may be torn between a comma and a dash, a colon or a semicolon. SLW

Plan of attack against Yorktown and Gloucester, showing disposition of French and British fleets under de Grasse and Graves and of American and French troops under Washington, Rochambeau, and Lafayette. Engraving. In library of Ministère d'Etat chargé de la Défense nationale; also Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.



Plan of attack against Yorktown and Gloucester, showing disposition of French and British fleets under de Grasse and Graves and of American and French troops under Washington, Rochambeau, and Lafayette. Engraving. In library of Ministère d'Etat chargé de la Défense nationale; also Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.



Maps and Plans of the United States in the Archives nationales

by Michel Le Moël

The Archives nationales is not renowned, as indeed it has no reason to be, for its cartographic collections. The New World in particular, despite the French presence there during the 17th and 18th centuries, is insufficiently represented. Nevertheless, readers have been known to encounter unexpected windfalls.

Four record groups, each provided with finding aids, may be consulted: series NN, N, and Marine 6 JJ, at the central Archives nationales repository, and the "Dépôt des fortifications des colonies" series, located at 27 rue Oudinot, in the Section Outre-Mer of the Archives nationales.

The NN series specifically concerns maps. Documents relating to the United States, some 40 in all, date from the 18th century. These engravings are by well-known cartographers—Nicolas de Fer, Guillaume Delisle, Nicolas Bellin, Jean Bourguignon d'Anville, Louis Brion de la Tour—whose work may be found in other scientific institutions in France. A few foreign maps have also made their way into our collections, among them maps published by Ottens of Amsterdam and Homann of Nuremberg, as well as English works like the magnificent *Map of the British and French Dominions in North America with the Roads, Distances, Limits and Extent of the Settlements* (1755) by Mitchell,¹ copied the following year by the French cartographer Le Rouge.

Not surprisingly, there are two principal poles of attraction: Louisiana and the War for American Independence. Among the military maps the *Carte du théâtre de la guerre dans l'Amérique septentrionale* (1775–78), by Capitaine du Chesnoy, the *Carte du port de Boston . . .* showing English and American positions (1776), by Beau-
rain, the *Attaque de l'armée des provinciaux dans*

Long Island (1776), and the *Carte de la partie de la Virginie où l'armée combinée de France et des Etats Unis de l'Amérique a fait prisonnière l'armée anglaise . . . le 19 octobre 1781, avec le plan de York Town et de Gloucester* are of great interest.

More original, although less detailed, is the map of *Lac Supérieur et autres lieux où sont les missions des Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus comprises sous le nom d'Outaouacs* (n.d., probably late 17th or early 18th century). It bears the stamp of the Library of the Collège Louis-le-Grand. In fact, many maps in the NN series come from libraries of ecclesiastical schools and other church institutions as the result of seizure at the time of the French Revolution, when these collections were dispersed and distributed more by chance than by method.

Even more interesting is the manuscript map *Carte des domaines françois et anglois dans l'Amérique septentrionale*, which deserves a detailed critical study. Drawn after 1751, more than two meters long and almost as wide, it is covered with manuscript annotations concerning controversies between the English and the French about the locations and dispositions of Indian tribes, the origin of French and English settlements.

The N series consists of plans drawn from other and widely varied record groups. Louisiana is the only part of the United States represented here and by only six documents. Two of them,

Monsieur Michel Le Moël, conservateur des Cartes et Plans aux Archives nationales, is an archiviste-paléographe and a graduate of the Ecole des Chartes. He is a member of the Commission du Vieux Paris and has published books and articles on the topography of Paris and on 17th- and 18th-century architecture.



Fort Rosalie (Natchez, Miss.) before the Natchez Indian massacre of November 29, 1729. Manuscript.
Courtesy Archives nationales.

however, are of exceptional quality. A manuscript plan of New Orleans seems to date from about 1740. In addition to the streets, elevations of main buildings are shown, particularly the governor's residence, the Jesuit monastery, and the Ursuline convent. The surrounding countryside is divided into concessions and the names of landholders are indicated. Still more picturesque, seen from the vantage point of time, is the *Carte du fort Rosalie des Natchez français où l'on voit la situation des concessions et habitations telles qu'elles étaient avant le massacre arrivé le 29 novembre 1729, et le tout par la faute de celui que la Compagnie des Indes avait choisy pour y commander*. The document, retouched in color,

bears the arms of marshal de Belle-Isle. The fort is depicted, as well as the neighboring settlement with its "commandant," its chapel and cemetery, a few scattered farms with the names of their proprietors, and the destroyed concessions belonging to Sieur de Coly and marshal de Belle-Isle. The marshal's property appears to be of considerable importance, with its lodgings for slaves, a dovecote, the guardhouse, an oven, the kitchen, the director's house, and a curious watchtower named "the Negroes' call [bell?]."

The Marine 6 JJ series, a part of Service hydrographique records deposited by the Navy Department in 1921, is numerically somewhat richer. Approximately 150 documents and two

bound collections are available for consultation. In one group, Marine 6 JJ 38, some 50 charts of the East Coast of the United States are to be found. Either English or French, they extend from mid-18th century to about 1850. Military maps of the War for American Independence are in Marine 6 JJ 61; some also exist in the NN series; most of them are the work of William Faden. Attention should be called to maps of New Jersey, New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida drawn by Thomas Jefferys and Faden, geographers to George III, and by Thomas Hutchins, first geographer to the southern army, later "geographer to the United States."

Marine 6 JJ 65 and 66 contain the famous *Atlantic Neptune* charts published in London in 1777 by Joseph Desbarres. Finally, in Marine 6 JJ 75, originally a part of the collections of the geographer Guillaume Delisle, are maps of 16th- and 17th-century explorations of America in general (by Narváez, Hernando de Soto, Verazzano, Raleigh) and of Louisiana in particular (by Marquette and Jolliet, the courses of the Mobile, the Mississippi, and other rivers).

Section Outre-Mer contains two principal sources of material on the United States. The first, the *Dépôt des fortifications des colonies*, includes two groups of cartographic materials. The "Amérique septentrionale" consists of some 20 maps concerning American and British military operations from 1775 to 1781 in Georgia, the Carolinas, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. They complete or repeat holdings in series NN and Marine 6 JJ. The second group, relating to Louisiana, is richer and

more original than the first. These approximately 80 documents, most of them plans, are of three different types, all equally interesting. Some relate to hostilities between French forces and the Natchez tribe from 1723 to 1731. Others, drawn during the same period, concern New Orleans and its principal edifices, sometimes in the form of architectural drawings: church, administration building, barracks (on the Place d'Armes), hospital, warehouse for the *Compagnie des Indes*. A third group, also from the early part of the 18th century, portrays the settlement and the fort of Mobile.

It is again Louisiana that is represented in a volume known as the "Moreau de Saint-Méry Atlas" (Colonies F³ 290). Some 40 plans depict various aspects of New Orleans (the Ursuline convent, 1732 and 1745, bridges for water drainage, the construction of the "rue du Maine," of barracks, of a hospital) and of the forts of Mobile, of Tombigbee, and in Fox territory, as well as of Chickasaw villages (1737).

In all, a few hundred maps, charts, and plans among Archives nationales holdings appear to be of interest to American scholars working on American subjects.

NOTES

¹ For Library of Congress holdings of Mitchell's map, see "John Mitchell's Map of the British and French Dominions in North America," ed. Walter W. Ristow, with "Table for Identifying Variant Editions and Impressions . . .," comp. Richard W. Stephenson, *A la Carte*, ed. Walter W. Ristow (Washington: Library of Congress, 1972), pp. 103-113 (Ed.).

Maps and Plans in the Bibliothèque nationale

by Edmond Pognon and Edwige Archier

The Département des Cartes et Plans possesses a total of 29 manuscript maps illustrating various operations of the War for American Independence. Twenty-one of them are an integral part of the general collections of the department, and the other eight, on deposit by the French Navy, are historical maps from Service hydrographique holdings.

Mme Edwige Archier, conservateur, has surveyed these maps, with the aid and advice of Mlle Monique de la Roncière, conservateur de première classe, whose competence in nautical cartography and in French cartography of North America is well known. Mme Archier then prepared the analytical descriptions, referring constantly to the history of the war and observing the cataloging rules in use in the department.

I have, of course, read and carefully checked the text prepared by Mme Archier, correcting it when necessary—but in fact, very rarely—and I assume full responsibility for it, in particular for any errors that may be found.

As will be seen later, the Cabinet des Estampes also has a number of maps. This fact, which may appear strange at first glance, results from the

conditions in which the present département des Cartes et Plans was created in 1828, upon the initiative of Edme-François Jomard. Its collections were formed from those of the Cabinet des Estampes, which had, until then, been responsible for all maps, charts, and plans entering the Royal Library. For various reasons Jomard was unable to obtain all of the cartographic documents for his department. For example, those of interest to the study of particular historical events remained a part of collections of prints illustrating the same events. It is neither likely nor desirable that the present allocation be modified, even though it may not appear to be altogether rational.

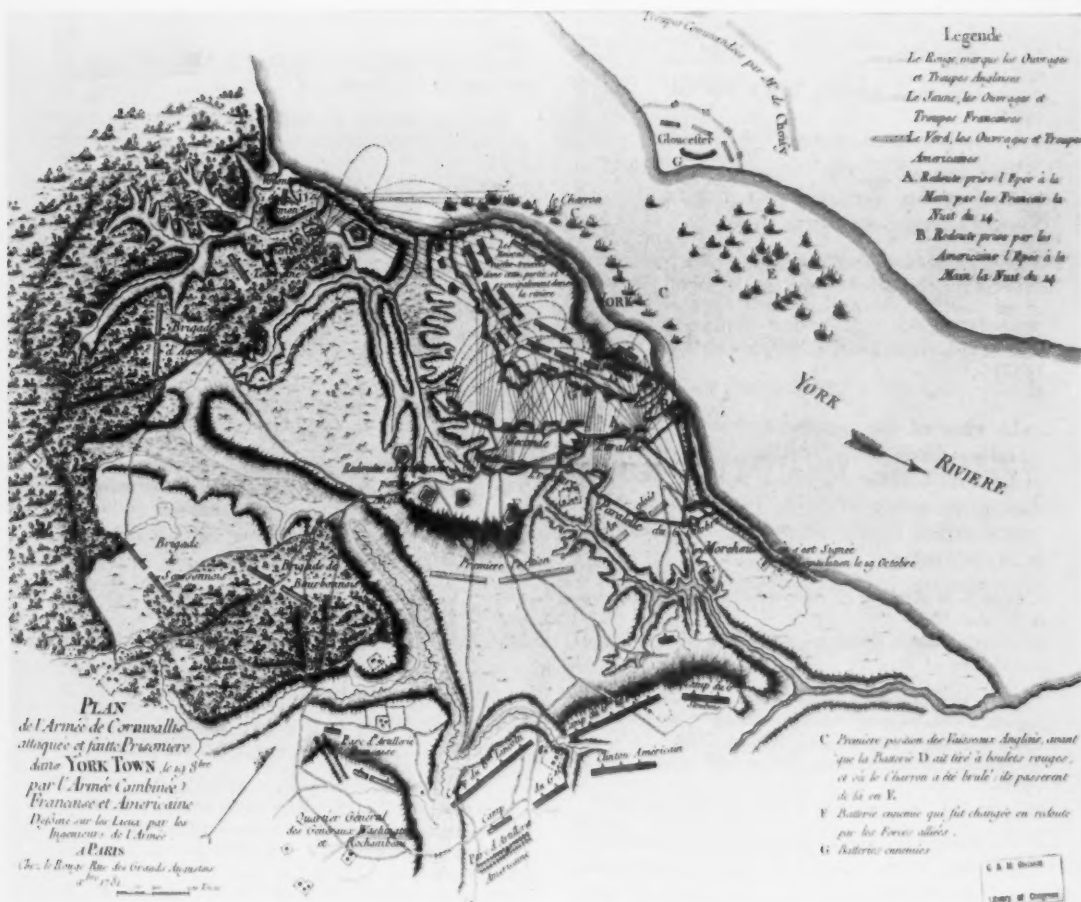
The following list is therefore definitive and, errors and omissions excepted, exhaustive. I wish to thank my collaborators for having prepared it at a time when I was unable to do so myself, and I trust that it will be useful to historians of the American Revolution. I hope so, with all the more confidence that the importance of cartographic documents to the study of history is increasingly better understood and appreciated by scholars, to the distinct advantage of the exact reconstitution of the past.



Monsieur Edmond Pognon, conservateur en chef, Département des Cartes et Plans, writer, and archiviste-paléographe, has been with the Bibliothèque nationale since his graduation from the Ecole des Chartes. His career has taken him from the Département des Manuscrits to the Cabinet des Estampes and finally to the Département des Cartes et Plans, of which he became director in 1964. M. Pognon is the author of books on various aspects of French and Greek history and literature and of numerous articles and prefaces.

Madame Edwige Archier, conservateur, Département des Cartes et Plans, holds diplomas for the license and the maîtrise in geography and is a graduate of the Ecole nationale supérieure des bibliothécaires.

In spite of their limited number, the 29 manuscript maps described below evoke surprisingly well the history and the characteristics of the War for American Independence. They offer exact images of little-known military exploits, as well as of important sieges and battles. They recount resounding failures, such as the siege of Savannah, and decisive victories, such as that won at Yorktown. They serve as reminders, too, that the war was pursued in several different theaters of



operations, just off Ouessant, for example, and in the Caribbean Sea.

Some of the maps have no legend, and the battle or siege is recorded solely in the drawing. Others define the location of the action by means of a brief text serving as the title of the document. In a third and final category of maps, the battle is virtually reenacted before us. Illustrating the facts, abundantly recounted and explained in the legend, is a handsome drawing, usually colored, showing fortifications, lines of soldiers, encampments, the movements of troops, the trajectory of shells.

As a rule these maps are of excellent workmanship. Those drawn and colored by Nicolas, with their decorative effect obviously in mind, are par-

Seige of Yorktown. Color engraving. From Geography and Map Division. Tracing in Bibliothèque nationale, Département des Cartes et Plans.

ticularly remarkable. Naturally, maps such as his were not produced in the midst of action, but their precision is sufficient proof that their authors had access to eyewitness sketches, documents, and reports.

The first two maps recall assaults launched against forts situated near Lake Champlain.

Plan de Crown Point ou Grande Pointe, aussi Fort Federic . . . Son Excellence Mr le Général Carleton a occupé le 14ème d'Octobre le Camp . . .
 manuscript, 245 x 300 mm Ge F carte 5819

Plan of Carillon or Ticonderoga, which was quitted by the Americans in the night from the 5th to the 6th of July 1777 . . .
manuscript, wash drawing, 670 x 505 mm Ge D 16330

The following map illustrates the action at Gloucester that occurred four months after La Fayette's arrival on American soil.

Plan de l'action de Gloucester entre un parti américain d'environ 350 hommes sous le Gen^{al} La Fayette et un parti des troupes de Lord Cornwallis . . . le 25^{bre} 1777 . . .
manuscript, wash drawing, 460 x 410 mm Ge D 16332

In view of the possible arrival of a French naval squadron at Philadelphia, the British army of General Clinton withdrew toward New York during the spring of 1778. Two encounters occurred during that maneuver which are reflected in the following:

Plan de la Retraite de Barren hill en Pensilvanie . . . le 28 May 1778.
manuscript, wash drawing, 500 x 345 mm Ge D 16331

Carte de l'affaire de Mont-mouth ou le Gen^{al} Washington comm[an]doit l'armée améric^{ne} et le Gen^{al} Clinton l'armée anglaise, le 28 juin 1778.
manuscript, wash drawing, 770 x 340 mm Ge D 16333

To avenge the insolence with which the *Belle-Poule* had been treated in European waters, comte d'Orvilliers engaged in the battle of Ouessant.

Plan du combat entre la flotte anglaise et l'armée du Roy commandée par M. le Comte d'Orvilliers le 27 juillet 1778.
manuscript, 368 x 495 mm Rés. Ge CC 1302 (17)

This plan records six positions of the two fleets at different hours of the day.

Three maps illustrate the positive phase of the abortive operation based on Rhode Island undertaken by vice-amiral comte d'Estaing during his first campaign.

Plan de Rhodes Island, les différentes opérations . . . depuis le 9 Août jusqu'à la nuit du 30 au 31 du même mois que les Américains ont fait leur Retraite.
manuscript, wash drawing, 760 x 445 mm Ge C 10330

Plan de la disposition des Français dans Rhode Island.
manuscript, wash drawing, 345 x 550 mm S H Portefeuille 135, div. 9, p. 2

Carte des positions Occupées par les troupes Américaines après leur retraite de Rhode Island le 30 Août 1778.
manuscript, wash drawing, 510 x 350 mm Ge D 16333

The five documents that follow call attention to another theater, the Antilles Islands.

Plan de la conquête de l'Île de la Dominique par Mr le M[arquis] de Bouillé en 1778.
manuscript, col., 530 x 330 mm Ge D 8049

Carte de la partie de l'Île de Ste Lucie depuis l'Ance du Choc jusqu'au Mariqot des Roseaux [Par] Nicolas.
manuscript, wash drawing, 570 x 375 mm Ge D 15564

The English squadron rides at anchor in the roads of Grand Cul de Sac. The names of marquis de Bouillé and amiral d'Estaing figure prominently in the legend of this beautiful, brightly colored map.

The battle of Grenada, which took place in July 1779, is shown in three maps:

Plan de l'Île de la Grenade [Par] Nicolas.
manuscript, wash drawing, 550 x 410 mm Ge D 15566

In the lower left corner appears a detailed plan of the town of Saint George.

Vue du Fort et Ville St George dans l'Île de la Grenade . . . Emportée d'Assaut par les Troupes du Roy, aux Ordres de Mr le Cte d'Estrain, le 4 juillet 1779 [Par] Nicolas.
manuscript, wash drawing, 530 x 380 mm Ge D 15569

The title of this lovely, subtly tinted view is contained in a draped cartouche.

A sketch shows the

. . . Moment ou le Combat est engagé entre les deux armées . . . et le Mouillage de la Baye de St George de la Grenade.
manuscript, 365 x 220 mm Ge F carte 5946

Encouraged by victory at Grenada, d'Estaing set sail for Carolina but on the way decided to lay siege to Savannah. The action is depicted in two maps, one of which, without legend, is certainly a draft of the other:

Siège de Savanah fait par les Troupes du Roi aux ordres de Monsieur le Comte d'Estaing, Vice-Amiral de

France en Septembre et Octobre 1779 . . . [Par] Nicolas.
Manuscript, wash drawing, 530 x 400 mm Ge D 15558
Ge D 16290 (Minute)

This magnificent map has a cartouche representing a piece of paper pinned to the main document. The vegetation consists of tree groves and marsh grass. The *Nota* that follows the detailed legend gives as one reason for the failure of the siege "violent winds interrupting upon several occasions all communications between ships and troops ashore."

The critical importance of contested fishing grounds and adjacent shores is brought to mind by:

Plan de la Rivière de Penobscot et de Magabagaduce, Désignant la situation de l'Armée du général Lovell, la Flotte américaine. . . Le 6 Octobre 1779.
manuscript, wash drawing, 340 x 500 mm S H Portefeuille 135, div. 3, p. 13

In May 1780 French expeditionary forces at Brest under the command of général de Rochambeau boarded ships of Ternay's squadron, which, after a long, slow passage and two engagements with British fleets, dropped anchor before Newport on July 11.

[*Newport et ses environs*]
manuscript, tracing, 900 x 1500 mm S H Portefeuille 135, div. 9, p. 3

The same manuscript map, a slightly damaged wash drawing, also exists (S S Portefeuille 135, div. 9, p. 3). It was, according to a note added by an unknown hand, deposited by the chevalier de Ternay in December 1780. It must have been deposited for him, for Ternay, after having organized the defense of Newport, died there of exhaustion on December 15, 1780.

The decisive year was 1781. The siege of Yorktown won victory for the insurgents and their allies and led England to recognize the independence of the United States.

Four maps bring that great battle to life:

Plan du siège d'York en Virginie . . .
manuscript, wash drawing, 305 x 470 mm S H Portefeuille 136, div. 7, p. 3

The legend recounts the siege and the investment of the fortified position on September 28. Profiles of the fortifications are shown.

Siège d'York. 1781.
manuscript, col., 690 x 440 mm Ge D 14612
The title is in a large and beautiful cartouche commemorating the siege.

Plan de la Baie de Chésapeack et Situations respectives des armées françaises, américaines et anglaises dans York et Gloucester . . .
manuscript, wash drawing, 200 x 250 mm Ge F carte 5968

Plan de l'armée de Cornwallis attaquée et faite prisonnière dans York Town le 19 8bre . . . Dessiné sur les lieux par les ingénieurs de l'armée.
manuscript, tracing, 390 x 315 mm Ge D 16098

The last two maps, painted by Nicolas, relate events at Saint Kitts (or Saint Christopher).

Plan du Siège de Brimston-Hill, investie le 12 Janvier et rendu le 13 Février 1782 à Monsieur le Marquis de Bouillé.
manuscript, wash drawing, 505 x 350 mm Ge D 15565

Carte de l'Isle de St Christophe.
manuscript, wash drawing, 555 x 355 mm Ge D 15568

French and English squadrons figure on this map.

Four plans or maps of fortified positions complete this survey.

Plan du Morne Fortuné en l'Isle Ste Lucie [Par] Nicolas [1779].
manuscript, wash drawing, 600 x 475 mm Ge D 15563

Relief and vegetation are features of this splendid map.

Plan du Fort de Magebigueduce . . . *Le 17 Mai 1780.*
manuscript, pen-and-ink, 445 x 645 mm S H Portefeuille 135, div. 3, p. 12

This plan was made by naval lieutenant de la Touche and presented to the minister, marshal de Castries, by captain de la Pérouse.

[*Environs des forts de Washington, de Laurel hill et de Tryon.*]
manuscript, pen-and-ink, 310 x 200 mm S H Portefeuille 135, div. 14, p. 5

Plan de la reconnaissance faite le 21 juillet 81 par les généraux Washington et Rochambeau . . .
manuscript, 395 x 400 mm S H Portefeuille 135, div. 14, p. 6

The legend describes "Fort Knyphausen, formerly Fort Washington, faced with timber up to the banquette and provided with a fraise all the way around. It is built for 1000 men."

It is interesting to note that in the above sketch and map, the relief is particularly well rendered by a system of hachures.

by Nelly Lacrocq

Boston Harbor. Beaurain. Engraving. From Geography and Map Division. Also in Archives nationales and Bibliothèque de l'Inspection du Génie. Vincennes dépôt.

Mademoiselle Nelly Lacrocq is in charge of the Inspection du Génie library and archival repository where "Dépôt des Fortifications" collections concerning French and foreign fortified places are conserved. In her 13 years of service, Mlle Lacrocq has aided countless scholars in their search for materials on French and foreign fortified cities, on military and other historical monuments, and on the evolution of French architecture.

the chronological order of the events to which they are related.

The first is a general map of operations from March 1775 to the end of 1778 by Michel Capitaine du Chesnoy, French volunteer and aide-de-camp to the marquis de la Fayette. Detailed explanations contained in the legend permit the reader to follow the land campaigns.

Maps of Boston and Bunker Hill, showing positions of British and colonial forces and depicting the first clashes in what was destined to be a long war, testify to the importance attached to the American revolt.

The manuscript map (1776) of Rhode Island Sound by Charles Blasrowitz is remarkably detailed and accurate. Positions of batteries protecting the entrances to "Providence Bay" are clearly indicated.

The attack on Long Island, on August 27, 1776, is well represented here, as is the naval battle of Lake Champlain of October 11, 1776. Washington's operations in New Jersey in December 1776 and January 1777 are the subject of two fine, printed maps produced by Faden, one of which includes casualty figures in its legend. Other English maps depict the campaigns of Generals Howe and Clinton in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in 1777. A magnificent manuscript map of Fort Ticonderoga concerns the withdrawal of American forces during the night of July 5, 1777, leaving the fort to British forces under the command of General Burgoyne. An engraved map records the position of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga on September 10, 1777, before the two battles (September 19 and October 7) that resulted in Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates on October 17.

The southern theater, in which the decisive battles were to be fought, figures here as early as 1776, with Admiral Arbuthnot's squadron before Charleston and the attack on Sullivan's Island by British combined forces under the command of General Clinton and Sir Peter Parker.

Several maps show Philadelphia and its environs. One of them features an impressive elevation of Pennsylvania State House, now Independence Hall. Another, a manuscript map by Capitaine du Chesnoy, shows fortifications built by the English during the winter of 1777-78 while their forces occupied the city. Capitaine, in another

manuscript map, depicts skirmishes between La Fayette's American light infantry troops and elements of Cornwallis' army in the region of Gloucester in November 1777.

However beautiful and significant the maps, the major interest of this "Atlas" resides in the colored drawings of the principal stages of the d'Estaing campaign of 1778-79. Pierre Ozanne, known as "le cadet," to distinguish him from his famous brother, Nicolas, accompanied comte d'Estaing as his combat artist and produced several sets of drawings that are widely scattered in our day. It is difficult to judge whether these are copies hastily executed by Ozanne himself or by another and less talented artist. They are, in any case, somewhat less finished than Ozanne's other drawings of the same subjects. Nevertheless, they are of great interest and value, in addition to being a treat to the eye. The scenes recorded here range from the fleet's entrance into the Atlantic, leaving the Mediterranean and Gibraltar behind, to Boston roads, where the fleet is shown lying at anchor.

Other maps follow relating d'Estaing's operations among Antilles islands: the capture of Dominica, the attack on Saint Lucia, the battle of Grenada. Colored manuscript plans of several islands are also included, particularly of Saint Vincent and of Saint George, Grenada, seized by the French fleet's landing troops on July 4, 1779.

As in all collections of maps and plans of this period, the Virginia campaigns of 1780-81 are well represented. There are documents portraying details or phases of the siege and others made after the battle, giving a general view of all operations, as well as analytical studies, which one can well imagine being used for years thereafter in war colleges and in practice maneuvers. A series of superb manuscript maps, beautifully colored, with explicit legends, shows the movement of Rochambeau's and Washington's forces to the south to encircle Cornwallis and the gradual concentration of troops converging upon Yorktown, where Cornwallis was entrenched while hopefully awaiting evacuation by sea. But he was caught in his own trap, thanks to the French navy, commanded by lieutenant général² comte de Grasse, and the final attack is magnificently illustrated by four manuscript plans.

The last two maps in this "Atlas" are beautiful examples of French cartography and show positions of French and British fleets during the battle of Saint Christopher (or Saint Kitts) on January 25, 1782.

The depository of the Archives of the Inspection du Génie located in the Château de Vincennes, also contains material related to the War for American Independence. A portfolio of maps and plans completes the collection described above. Two views of Boston in 1776 are due to the talent of Beaurain. Capitaine du Chesnoy has several fine works here, a plan of Boston in 1778, maps of the State and City of New York and of Fort Carillon (1777). Plans of the action at Barren Hill and at Monmouth (1778) are to be found, along with a map of d'Estaing's attack on Saint Lucia of December 15-17, 1778.

Nine other colored drawings of the Pierre Ozanne series complete those in the library's "Atlas." They portray the d'Estaing fleet in the Caribbean, particularly among the Grenadine islands.

In the archival series entitled "Campagnes," various memoirs and engraved maps concern phases of the American War or its consequences. An example is the memorandum by Vaudreuil, in answer to a memoir by comte de Grasse, presented before the court-martial sitting in Lorient to determine responsibility for the defeat at the battle of the "Saintes." A memoir and two maps by Desandroüins concern Newport and Williamsburg, and two reports describe the campaign of Guichen's squadron in 1780-81.

Together, these maps, plans, and memoirs make up an important source of documentation on the War for American Independence not very well known, perhaps, but always available to scholars.

NOTES

¹ Located at 39 rue de Bellechasse, 75007 Paris.

² His exact rank. He can be called admiral only by reference to today's terminology.

Maps and Rare Books at the Library of the Ministère d'Etat chargé de la Défense nationale

by Ulane Zeeck Bonnel

After having borne many names, although usually called the War Department, and still situated on the "noble faubourg," the boulevard Saint-Germain, the Ministère d'Etat chargé de la Défense nationale houses one of the quietest and most pleasant libraries in Paris. The reader, once his identity has been established to the satisfaction of the guards at the ministry entrance, benefits not only from rich collections and an attractive reading room, but also from the friendly and expert advice of Madeleine Lenoir, head librarian, and her staff. The fact that the library exists essentially to serve ministerial offices and personnel does not mean that the reader from the outside is not welcome. He must, however, as is readily understandable, be able to present a

clearly defined research request, since the reading room is not large enough to accommodate the casual reader.

The library is the principal depository of War Department collections of historical maps, charts, and plans. Its Map Division is therefore very rich, indeed, and the period of the War for American Independence is no exception. On the contrary, the collections for those years are particularly spectacular for three major reasons. First, French engineers, surveyors, and cartographers were among the best of their time, and the state of the art of mapmaking had attained one of its summits. Secondly, French forces were operating in unfamiliar territory and had need of good reconnaissance information, best conveyed by maps. Finally, those who engaged in American campaigns were well aware of the importance of their action, even if they did not foresee all its consequences, and many of them had visual records of their campaigns made in the form of maps, for themselves and for their sons.

Most of the maps in the library's collections today concern land campaigns, but the vital importance of the navy and the Corps of Engineers to the success of combined allied operations in a foreign overseas theater is revealed in an almost modern light. The successive stages of the war, whatever the service involved, are well represented. Even the origin of the conflict may be studied in a few significant documents.

After the disastrous Seven Years' War, French interest in North America did not wane. The

Ulane Zeeck Bonnel is consultant to the Library of Congress on historical research in France. Mme Bonnel received a bachelor of arts degree from West Texas State University and a doctor of letters, with honors, from the University of Paris. Her dissertation, published in 1961 under the title *La France, les Etats-Unis et la guerre de course (1797-1815)*, won the Académie de Marine prize in 1962. Her articles have appeared in various French historical journals, and she is frequently asked to present papers on Franco-American maritime history. Mme Bonnel is a contributor to *Sainte-Hélène, terre d'exil*, a work published in 1971 in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the death of Napoleon. She is president of honor of the Association internationale des docteurs (Lettres) de l'Université de Paris and a member of numerous learned and literary societies, including the Société d'histoire moderne et contemporaine, the Institut Napoléon, and the Manuscript Society.



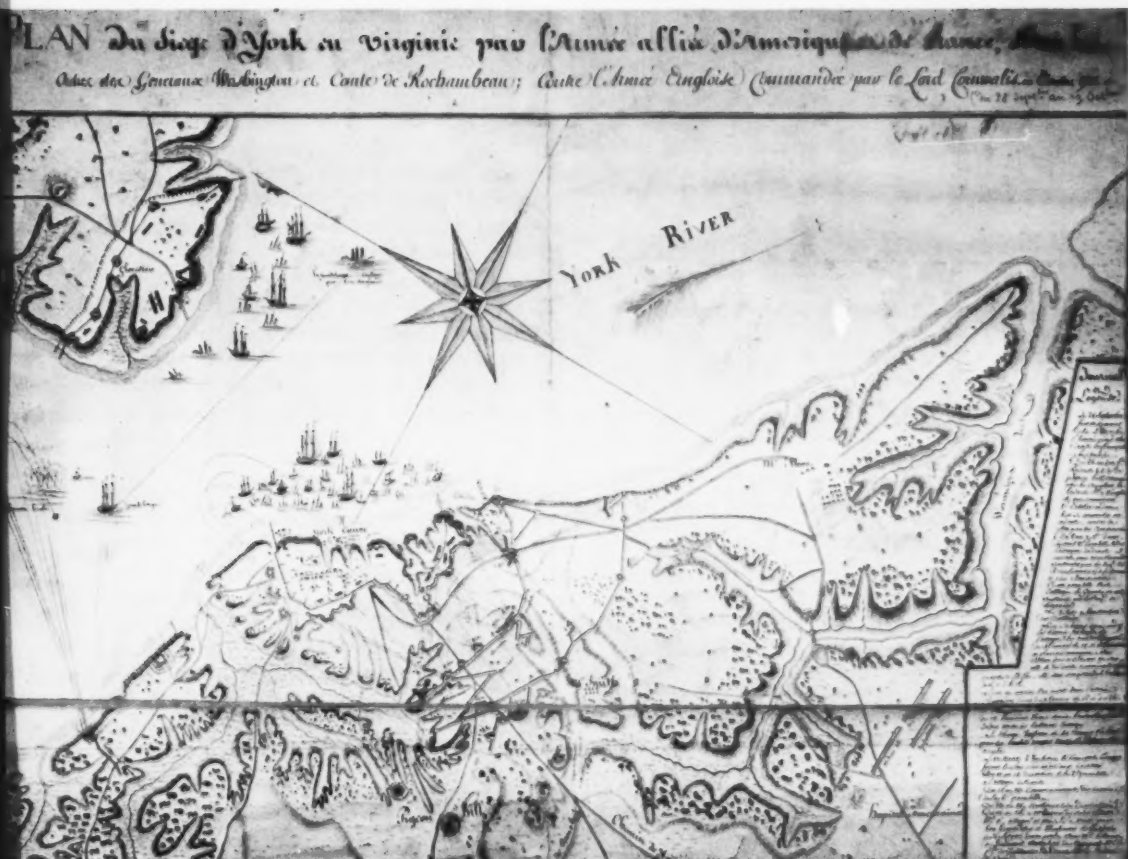
(a loyalist?) in which Charlestown burns fiercely while ships offshore bring naval artillery to bear on everything within range.⁴

As the war progressed mapmakers attempted to stay abreast of events. Major developments are reflected in this collection: moves and counter-moves of Washington's army in New York and New Jersey, the battle of the Brandywine, winter despair at Valley Forge, the naval battle on Lake Champlain, the blockade of Quebec. Theater maps were suddenly in great demand in France, and several were published during the years preceding French intervention. News of La Fayette and other volunteers from France was eagerly sought by the public, and pictorial materials began to arrive from America in French, sent by French engineers and geographers. From this

French Army at Newport.

point on, however, the collection—and our interest—center on manuscript maps, some elaborate, carefully polished works, others hastily drawn by sight for military and diplomatic intelligence purposes. Virtually all are hand colored. Only one small, modest manuscript map from English sources remains here as a reminder of American victory at Saratoga, the event that swept away the last of Louis XVI's hesitations and determined French intervention.⁵

The first engagements involving French forces occurred at sea. Maps portray the various phases of the naval battle of July 27, 1778, between Ouessant and the Sorlingues,⁶ joint operations of French and Spanish squadrons south of Eng-



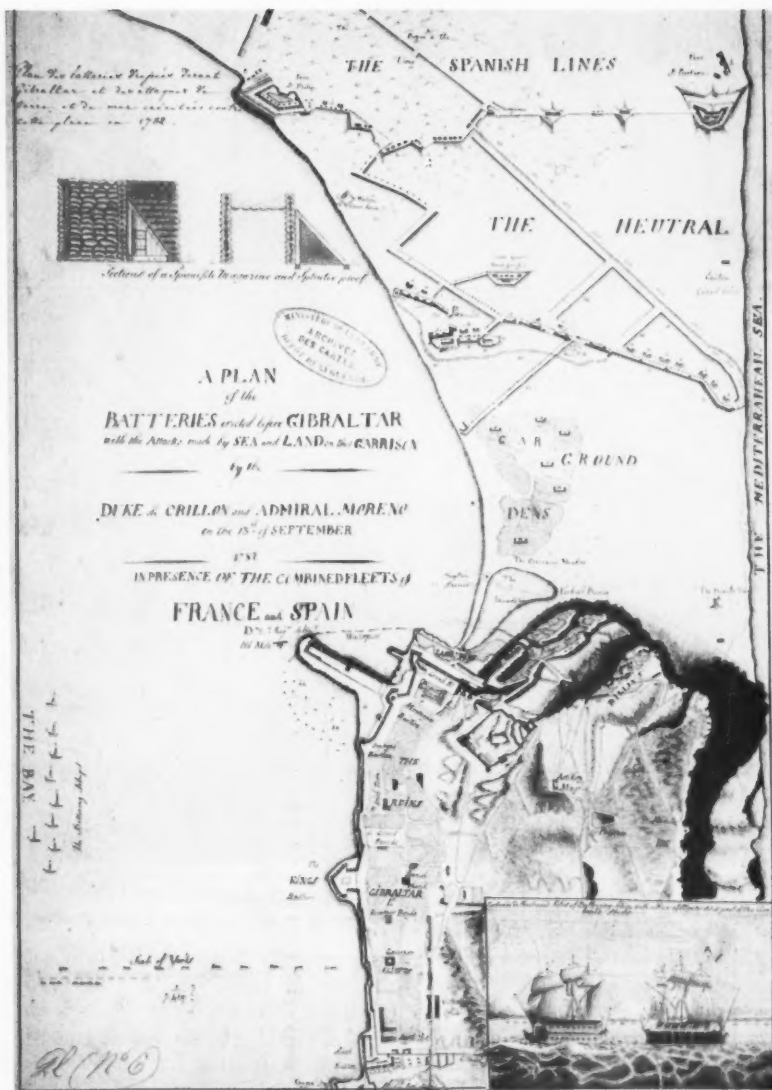
land in 1779,⁷ principal events of the disappointing campaign of comte d'Estaing, that army colonel turned sailor late in life. The magnificent manuscript map of Savannah,⁸ beautifully drawn and colored, illustrates why d'Estaing's attempt to help American forces dislodge the British from that southern city was unsuccessful. If d'Estaing had had such a map in hand before the event rather than after, he certainly would have chosen another point of attack, more accessible from the sea, and free of swamps.

Numerous maps illustrate each move of French expeditionary forces under Rochambeau's command, from Newport to Yorktown, and back to Boston and Providence. The countryside, the roads, the rivers and ferries, the towns and villages, even isolated dwellings and meeting houses

Siege of Yorktown.

are carefully drawn, resulting in what might be termed an aerial view of a large portion of the Atlantic seaboard. Since the engineers and geographers serving in the American Army were also French, these views cover areas other than those in which Rochambeau's army operated and compose a sort of survey of far more than military interest.

Apparently, every French engineer and cartographer present at Yorktown made his own map to celebrate the victory won there. It can be said, at least by the nonspecialist, that they are all beautiful. The decisive role of sea power is clearly indicated, and ships are accurately and beautifully portrayed. The masts of sunken ships,



French and Spanish joint operation against Gibraltar, 1782.

rising forlornly out of the water before Yorktown and Gloucester, are eloquent symbols of the fierceness of the contest.

If the war was won at Yorktown, it did not end there. In the Caribbean, French forces won

control of several small English islands, but it was also in that theater that the comte de Grasse, who, at the battle of the Capes, made victory at Yorktown possible, was defeated by Rodney at the battle of the Saintes, April 12, 1782. Maps

retrace these historic events, as well as the less well-known raid on British Hudson Bay forts by comte de la Pérouse.

The Franco-Spanish siege of Gibraltar in 1782 ranks with Yorktown in the favor of mapmakers. Numerous maps depict projects and plans of attack, orders of battle, British defenses, allied and enemy camps, the famous floating batteries, an innovation in naval warfare, and, finally, each phase of land and sea assaults launched in vain against the famous Rock. The consequences of the long and unsuccessful siege of Gibraltar had immediate repercussions on the other side of the Atlantic. The Spanish and French fleets, too long delayed at Gibraltar, were unable to undertake the planned strike against Jamaica and other British possessions in the West Indies. They arrived too late, and so victory, even in America, fell somewhat short of expectations. The study of the Gibraltar maps, the view of magnificent marching armies, ancient banners flying, military bands playing, European chivalry still inherent in prestigious regimental titles and flags, the brilliant panache of it all, bring sharply to mind that this was perhaps the last aristocratic battle.

Mingled pride and nostalgia no doubt inspired many participants in the American war to yield to a common impulse to sheathe swords and seize pens for the instruction and edification of future generations. In any case, memoirs, diaries, and campaign histories rolled off European presses in great numbers, in Amsterdam, Liège, and Venice, for example, not to mention Paris and London. The bestseller, within diplomatic circles at least, was almost surely the correspondence of Lord Germain with British commanders in America, together with intercepted letters of Washington, La Fayette, Barras, and others published by order of the House of Lords.⁹ Here was something new, indeed, and the British themselves were not among the least astonished to see military secrets revealed to yesterday's enemies. One of the purposes of that publication was, perhaps, to reveal the numbers and strength of American loyalists. When examining the tables of British forces under the command of Lord Cornwallis before and at Yorktown, the present-day reader cannot fail to note the large percent-

ages of troops unfit for duty, presumably due to illness. Once again, as so often before the advent of modern medicines, disease may well have decided the issue of battle.

Nearly all of these contemporary accounts of the War for American Independence are illustrated with beautifully engraved maps—works of art as well as pictorial records of stirring events.

NOTES

¹ Pouchot, chevalier de l'Ordre Royal & Militaire de St. Louis, ancien capitaine au Régiment de Béarn, commandant des forts de Niagara et de Lévis, en Canada, *Mémoires sur la dernière guerre de l'Amérique Septentrionale, entre la France et l'Angleterre*. 3 vols. (Yverdon, 1781).

² Colleville (vicomte de), *Les missions secrètes du général-major baron de Kalb, et son rôle dans la guerre de l'indépendance américaine* (Paris: E. Perrin, 1885).

³ *Carte (gravée) des troubles de l'Amérique levée par ordre du chevalier Tryon, capitaine général et gouverneur de la province de New York ensemble la province de New Jersey, par Sauthier et Ratzer; traduit de l'Anglais* (À Paris: Chez Le Rouge, Ing^r Géographe du Roi, rue des Grands Augustins, 1778).

⁴ *The Seat of War in New England, by an American Volunteer, with the Marches of the Several Corps sent by the Colonies towards Boston, with the Attack on Bunker's Hill* (London, 1775).

⁵ *Saratoga. Positions du général anglais Burgoyne à Saratoga, au Nord d'Albany, avec positions des Américains, 14 7bre–16 8bre 1777*. Manuscrit avec troupes, légendes. Echelle en yards.

⁶ *Combat naval du 27 juillet 1778 entre Ouessant et les Sorlingues*. Gravure.

⁷ *Mouvements de la flotte franco-espagnole le 31 août 1779, au Sud de l'Angleterre, en vue d'une escadre anglaise*. Carte manuscrite, coloriée, en langue espagnole, avec des annotations en français.

⁸ *Savannah. Siège de Savannah [Côtes de la Géorgie] par les troupes franco-américaines, en Septembre et Octobre 1779*. Manuscrit avec travaux, troupes et légende. Echelle en milles.

⁹ *Correspondance du Lord G. Germain avec les généraux Clinton, Cornwallis et les amiraux dans la station de l'Amérique, avec plusieurs lettres interceptées du général Washington, du Marquis de la Fayette, et de M. de Barras, chef d'escadre*. Traduit de l'Anglois sur les originaux publiés par ordre de la Chambre des pairs. (Berne: La Nouvelle société typographique, 1782.)



Discovery of the course of the Mississippi and of Louisiana (ca. 1699).

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Discovery of the course of the Mississippi and of Louisiana (ca. 1699).

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Iconography of the United States in the Bibliothèque nationale

by Nicole Villa

During my 25 years of service in the Cabinet des Estampes, I have never seen an American seeking documentation in our department leave us disappointed. On the contrary, scholars most often depart almost overwhelmed by the quantity and the quality of iconographic materials available. Of course, just as French scholars do not as a rule go to the United States to inform themselves about France (although they should, for American museums abound in paintings and drawings by our great masters), many Americans frequent our reading rooms not so much to study American subjects as to study art history in general or to pursue research on a French or European topic. Many others, however, rightly consider that inasmuch as history conducted our countrymen to the other side of the Atlantic at a very early period, they could perhaps discover in our collections materials illustrating many facets of the United States and its history. With our aid, and after a brief initiation in the use of our catalogs and inventories, their search rapidly becomes simple, easy, and generally very fruitful, thanks to the nature and the extent of our collections.

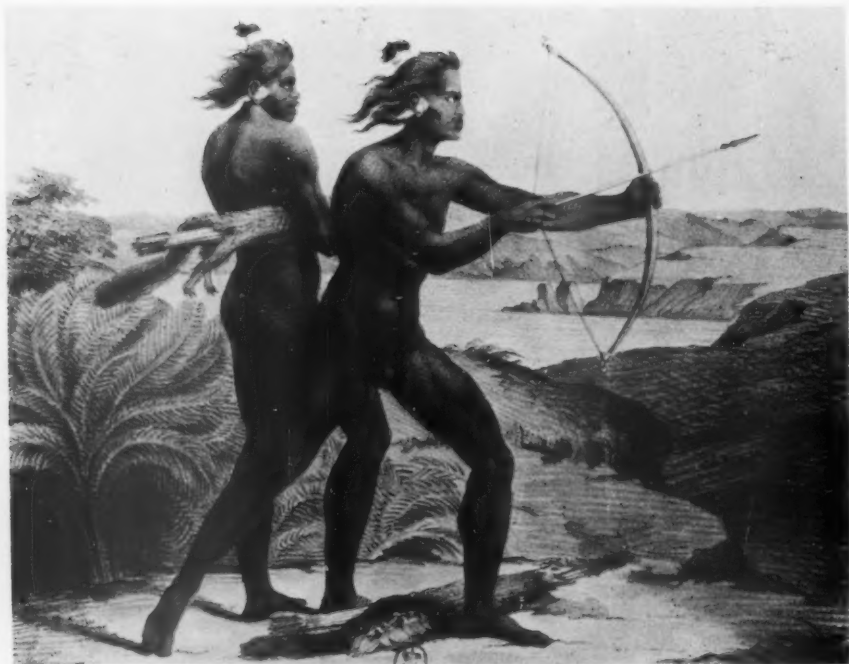
The Cabinet des Estampes is, in its realm, unique among the world's great museums and libraries. Depository of prints of all countries and all periods, like the Print Section of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, Vienna's Albertina, and the Cabinet des Estampes of the Rijksmuseum of Amsterdam, it is also a center of complete and widely varied iconographic documentation, like the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress or the Picture Collection of Cleveland's Public Library. On a particular point of American iconography, a print

may be found in our collections either in the documentary series (subject files), or in the works of artists (name files), or in both. Finding aids such as the inventories of some of our series and the catalogs of individual works of artists for our French collection (catalog for the 16th century completed, those for the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries in preparation) facilitate the user's task.

Our collections, as well as our classification system, are products of an old tradition. When Michel de Marolles, abbé de Villeloin, a collector, sold his 123,000 prints to the King of France in 1667, they were bound in volumes bearing the royal coat of arms and took their place in the Royal Library along with printed books. Colbert, who had made the decision in favor of that important acquisition, continued to augment royal collections by purchase and by commissions issued directly to artists for "Cabinet du Roi" series. Copyright deposit of prints was made obligatory in 1689 by decision of the Royal Council.

In 1711 two great collections were added by gift: engraved portraits collected by Nicolas

Mademoiselle Nicole Villa, conservateur in the Bibliothèque nationale's Cabinet des Estampes, graduated from the Ecole des Chartes as an archiviste-paléographe. Her entire career has been devoted to the Cabinet des Estampes, where she has specialized in history. She is the author of a book on Abraham Bosse, a 17th-century engraver, and of a brochure on the history of matchbox labels. Mlle Villa has participated in the preparation of numerous exhibits, notably of those on the Revolution of 1848, Talleyrand, the Napoleonic Legend, Musset, Tocqueville, and Heine. She has also spoken extensively in France and in North America on many subjects, especially on the iconography of the Napoleonic legend.



Tcholononis hunting about the Bay of San Francisco. In Louis Choris, Voyage pittoresque autour du monde (Paris: Impr. de Firmin Didot, 1822).

Clément, whose title was "garde des planches du Cabinet du Roi," and prints and drawings collected by Roger Gaignières, "instituteur des Enfants de France," contained in bound volumes or in portfolios and classified either by subject (topography, costumes, portraits) or by artist. In 1720 the Cabinet des Estampes became a department of the Royal Library with its own dépôt.

Although the system of acquisition and classification has been improved during succeeding centuries, it remains essentially as it was established in the beginning by Nicolas Clément and Gaignières and codified in 1800 by the curator, Jean Duchesne. Classification is methodical in an encyclopedic sense. Today it may appear outdated and insufficiently precise, and it may very well not meet the needs of modern documentalists, always in a hurry and rushing from one subject to another. However, until a system of automation truly adapted to the cataloging of

images can be devised, it is difficult to imagine a better way of doing things. Above all, it must be remembered that our documents are originals and that they must be handled with more care than photographic reproductions. They may be consulted only by specialists, and even so with circumspection.

American readers interested in the iconography of their own country first examine our documentary series. The principal divisions are history, costumes and customs, portraits, and topography. It is in the subdivision "Topographie des Etats-Unis" that many interesting and rare documents are to be found. They are arranged in alphabetical order according to state and within each state according to locality. In the case of several items for one locality, chronological order

Manner of burial for kings and priests in Florida. Engraving by Bernard Picart. In Cérémonies et coutumes religieuses de tous les peuples du monde (Amsterdam, 1728-1743).





obtains. Plans of cities, settlements, and forts in what was the vastness of French Louisiana, and especially of New Orleans, between 1728 and 1776 may be found among these documents. Just recently a reader from Louisiana was delighted to find our plans of the Natchez forts.¹ More unexpected, however, are the plans, all from the 18th century, of Charleston, of the port and roads of Pensacola, and of various places in the State of New York. The most interesting of them all, in my opinion, is the map of Illinois country, from "Chicagou" to the Louisiana territory, dated 1718, when John Law's *Compagnie de l'Occident*, later *Compagnie des Indes*, added the upper Mississippi Valley to lands included in its original charter.

Our topographical series contains documents of all periods and for modern America includes, for example, a view of New York City engraved by

Franklin presents his grandson to Voltaire. Anonymous sketch.

Bernard Buffet in 1959 and a print by Danielle Dillemann, dated 1965, of Manhattan seen from Brooklyn Bridge. They may be considered as a complement, and an excellent one, to the chapter "The European Image of America, a Picture Portfolio" in the beautiful *American Heritage Book of the Pioneer Spirit* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1959). In any case a river of printer's ink separates the first representations of America, as imagined and engraved by European artists of the 16th to the 18th centuries, and today's skyscrapers, as portrayed by French artists of the 20th century. If fantasy compensated for knowledge of the newly discovered world and its in-

habitants in these early views, their impact upon contemporaneous public opinion was in no way diminished thereby—on the contrary; nor is our interest in them today only as naive and touching evidence of what America then meant to the artist.

An example from the late 17th century, published by François Jollain, reveals to what extent America was, at the time, still to be discovered. The full title reads: *Le Roy DALBION ou de la Nouvelle Angleterre. Ce Royaume est ainsi nommé pour être possédé par les Anglois. Il est situé dans l'Amérique en la partie occidentale de la Mexique. Il est séparé du Canada par la Rivière. Le Roy et ses sujets croient l'Immortalité de l'âme.* The "King" appears to be the artist's view of an Indian partially clothed in and wearing a headdress of feathers. Just why it was considered necessary to add to the legend the reassuring assertion that the King and his subjects believed in the immortality of the soul is one of the many questions that often enliven the quests of our readers.

Other more accurate and realistic documents may be found in the customs series. French, German, English, and American, most of them were acquired in 1921 through the sequester of a collection of more than 600 prints. Copyright deposit of prints and photographs, gifts, and clippings from illustrated periodicals continue to increase these holdings.

The sequester mentioned above also added material to the series devoted to United States history. This series is not limited to important episodes in Franco-American relations, although these are well represented. The War for American Independence is an excellent case in point. Our department possesses so many French and English prints on the subject that one of our American colleagues, who is preparing a doctoral dissertation and a book on the "Contemporary Pictorial Record of the American Revolution, 1765–1790," recently spent two weeks making a survey of them. The adventures of French refugees and immigrants in the United States also figure in this series, for example, the settlers of the ill-fated Champ d'Asile in Texas after 1815 or the forty-niners, swept up in California's legendary gold rush. The principal historical events on the American continent are

also reflected in our volumes, such as the conquest of what is now the southwestern United States in the war of 1846–47 against Mexico (in the form of Franco-American lithographs printed in France and of Mexican lithographs). Also in the U.S. history series are representations of battles, particularly at sea, and numerous portraits, especially of English origin.

However, the main body of pictures of Americans may be found in the portraits series. Classification of this collection, which is particularly rich in portraits of Washington and Franklin, is by alphabetical order of names of people represented, regardless of date. Another source is the works of artists. A few months ago a collector from New Orleans had the pleasure of "discovering" among the works of Largillière the photograph of a portrait that the artist had painted of Antoine Crozat, the financier who played an important role in 18th-century Louisiana.

French artists who actually went to the United States have left another and abundant source of information in their portrayal of all kinds of American subjects, from whaling to flora. An excellent example is the beautiful color plate of "L'ixia tricolore d'Amérique," dated 1831, from the *Flore des Salons* in the Devéria collection.

Last but not necessarily least of our iconographic sources concerning the United States are the illustrated American tobacco labels in which United States arms and American commerce are common themes.²

Historians and scholars, amateurs and collectors, all may find in the Bibliothèque nationale's Cabinet des Estampes illustrations, information, and, in Indian parlance, tracks worth trailing.

NOTES

¹ These two anonymous, manuscript plans of the Natchez forts are colored, ink drawings: *Plan des deux forts des Natchez assiégés au mois de février 1730 par les Français. . . . La présente carte levée sur les lieux . . . faite et dessinée à la N^{elle} Orléans le 6 avril 1730* and *Plan du fort des Sauvages Natchez bloqué par les Français le 20 janvier 1731 et détruit le 25 dudit mois.*

² For LC holdings of similar material, see Renata Shaw, "19th-Century Tobacco Label Art," *QJLC* 28, no. 2 (April 1971): 76–102 (Ed.).

*Graceful arcs of red granite paving stones at the
intersection of M and Bank Streets in Georgetown,
Washington, D.C. Photo by Jack E. Boucher,
Sept. 1969. DC-252*



Documenting a Legacy

40 Years of the
Historic American Buildings Survey

The Clinton Avenue Historic District in Kingston, N.Y., was recorded in 1972. NY-5561, sheet 2



Out of times of social turmoil have come two of the Western world's most active programs for the documentary recording of historic structures. As early as 1793 the Revolutionary Convention expressed concern for France's historic monuments by establishing a *Commission temporaire des arts* which attempted to call a halt to the widespread neglect and destruction caused by revolutionary fervor and iconoclasm. However, it was not until after the July Revolution of 1830 that effective steps were taken to implement an inventory program which included both preservation and restoration. The Ministry of Education under François Guizot created the post of inspector general of historic monuments. Finally, in 1837, it was realized that this "one-man" concept was inadequate and the inspector general was replaced by a *Commission des monuments historiques*, the agency which still today has the primary responsibility for the restoration and care of France's historic monuments. An integral part of the work of this commission and its professional staff has been the creation of an archival collection which is now one of the largest collections of architectural records in the world.

Created approximately a century later, and paralleling these developments in France, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) was formed in response to the grave economic and social problems of the Depression. Although the Survey was initially conceived as a federal relief

program to employ architects, the measured drawings and photographs that were produced by these professionals form the nucleus of a national archives of historic architecture. Based in part on the precedent of the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture—a pioneering attempt financed by the Carnegie Foundation beginning in 1930—HABS was formally organized in 1933 as a cooperative effort of the National Park Service, the Library of Congress, and the American Institute of Architects (AIA). The National Park Service administers the program through its Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C.; the Library of Congress cares for the collection and arranges for its use by the public; and the American Institute of Architects serves in an advisory capacity, particularly through its Committee on Historic Resources.

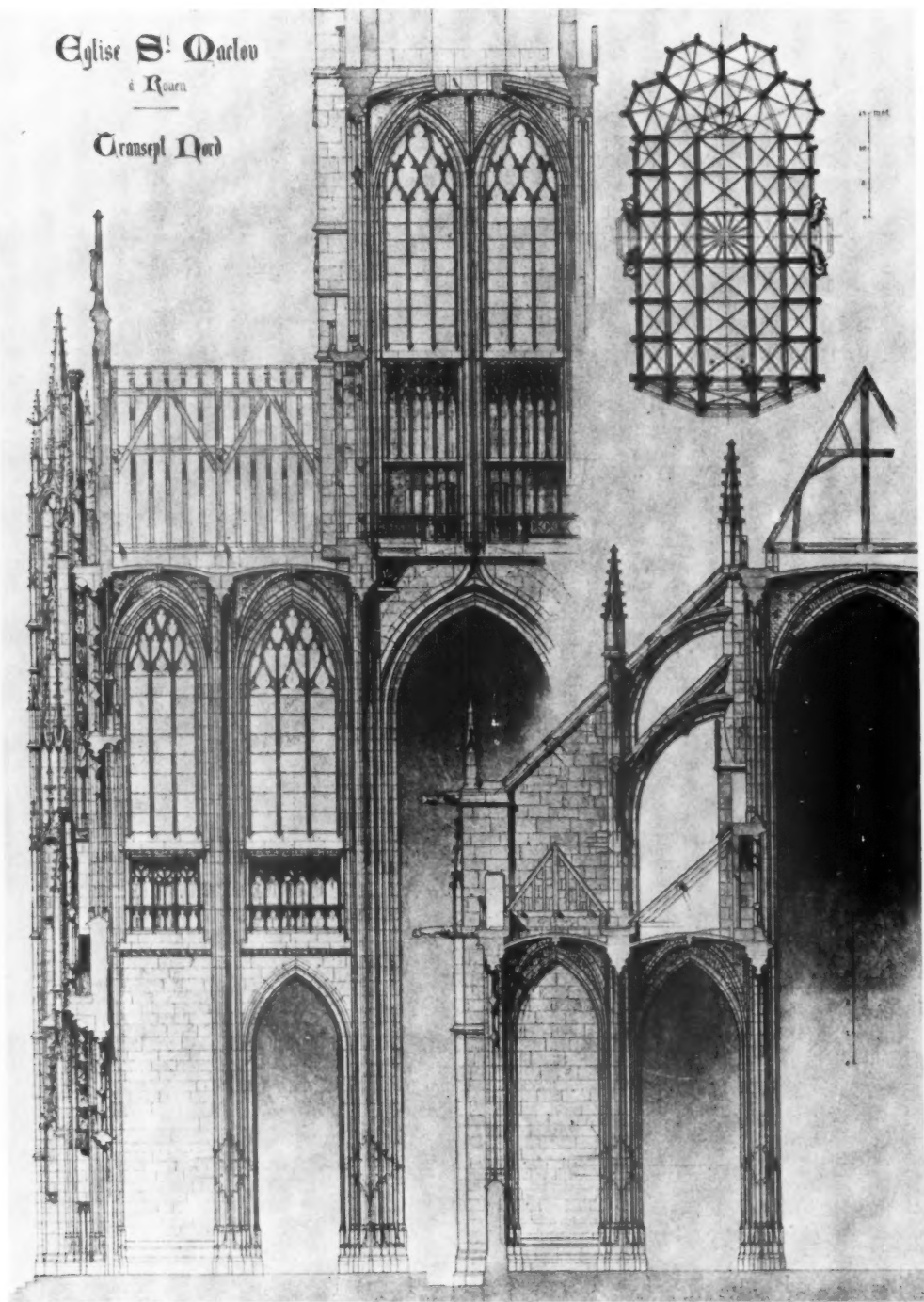
HABS is now 40 years old. Measured drawings still form the nucleus of its collections. This type of recording, however, now is carried on through a system of summer student projects. Every summer, eight or more teams are sent into the field; each consists of a supervisor, a project historian, and three or four draftsmen. These are generally

This report was prepared by members of the Survey's staff: John Poppeliers, chief; Allen Chambers, Jr., architectural historian; Caroline R. Heath, curator; Ursula M. Theobald, architectural historian; and Rodd L. Wheaton, architect.

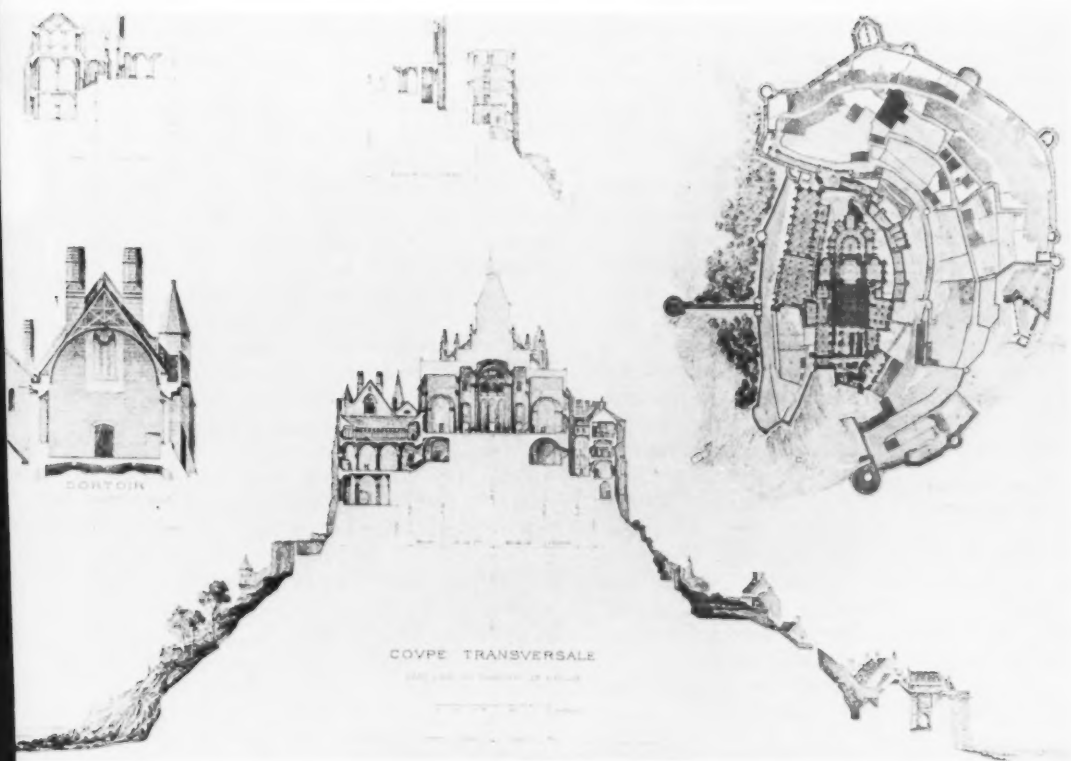
Eglise S^t Maclo

à Rouen

Transept Nord



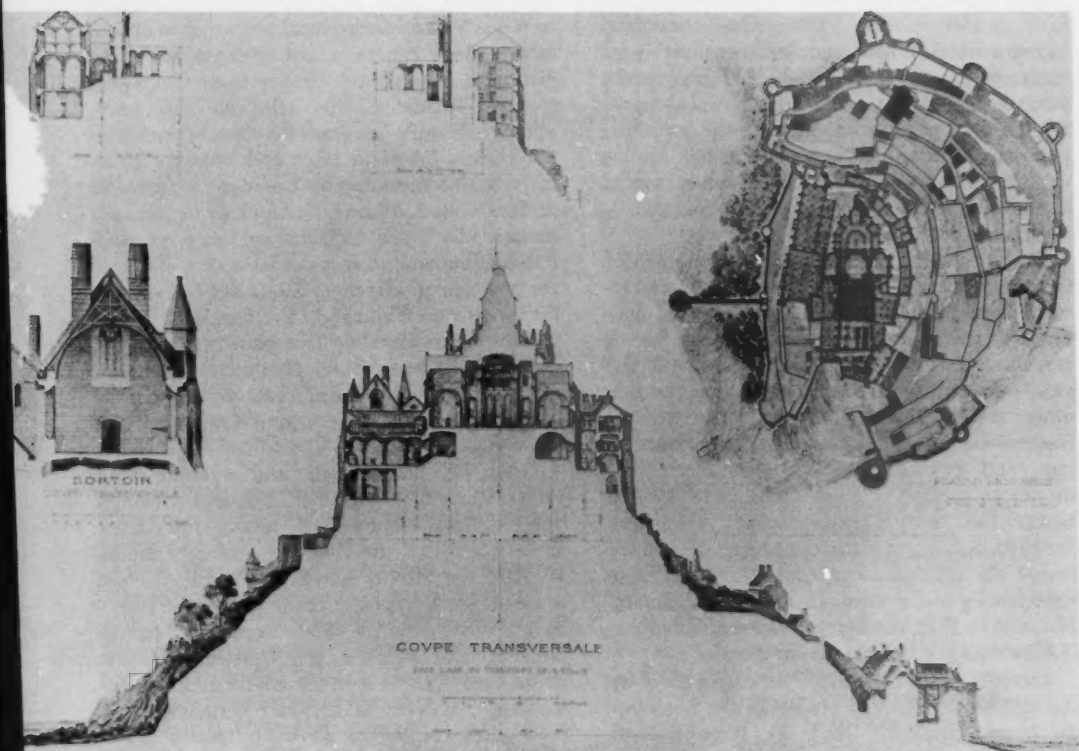
The Church of St. Maclou at Rouen (left) and the Abbey of Mont St. Michel (below), drawn for the French Commission des monuments historiques. From John V. Van Pelt, Selected Monuments of French Gothic Architecture (New York: Pencil Points Press, 1924).



university personnel: the supervisor being a professor of architecture; the historian, a doctoral candidate in architectural history; and the draftsmen, architectural students. Projects vary considerably in scope. Most deal with a particular geographic entity which has a concentration of historic buildings; others are organized on a thematic basis. Upon the completion of a summer project, the records are edited in the Washington office of the National Park Service and transmitted to the Library of Congress, where they become part of the permanent archival collection of the Prints and Photographs Division.

Five years ago, the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Library of Congress sponsored a joint exhibition entitled "Preservation Through Documentation." Held in conjunction with the Survey's 35th anniversary, this retrospective exhibition stressed the various activities of HABS and highlighted the new directions in which the Survey was proceeding. The accompanying catalog (printed in the October 1968 issue of the *Quarterly Journal*) emphasized that HABS had already recorded 13,000 structures with 30,000 measured drawings, 40,000 photographs, and 10,000 data pages and had thus com-

The Church of St. Maclou at Rouen (left) and the Abbey of Mont St. Michel (below), drawn for the French Commission des monuments historiques. From John V. Van Pelt, Selected Monuments of French Gothic Architecture (New York: Pencil Points Press, 1924).



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pleted its formative period. HABS was then on the threshold of investigating new methods of archival preservation and management and beginning to develop new methods of recording.

One of the first steps in implementing these new techniques has been the improvement of the archival permanency of the materials transmitted to the Library. Issued to summer teams as early as 1966, plastic drafting film—considered indestructible—is now used almost exclusively for measured drawings. Since 1969 HABS has used a permanent, durable archival bond typing paper for the data pages accompanying the measured drawings. This paper, prepared for high folding endurance and tear resistance, has an estimated life of 300 years. It is now used for all photodata books transmitted to the Library.

Traditionally, HABS records have documented individual monuments of historic and architectural importance. Growing environmental concern, however, has suggested that the Survey reevaluate this narrow—though still useful and valid—concept. The relation of buildings to each other, the placement, character, and design of features such as fences, landscapes, street furnishings, and thoroughfares are all subjects that should be studied if preservation is to develop beyond the “historic-house museum” syndrome. In 1970, a historic district study on Nantucket traced the physical development and architectural history of the town. In 1971, Coral Gables, Fla., and in 1972, the Stockade area of Kingston, N.Y., were recorded in a similar manner.

Another new “technique” is exemplified by the ambitious recording project of the Lee family home, Stratford Hall, in Westmoreland County, Va., which includes 34 sheets of measured drawings, 139 photographs, and 13 data pages. Supplementing the basic set of measured drawings, a second annotated set provides a detailed historic record of all alterations, additions, and restorations. A similar project, begun in 1959 at Hampton (Hampton National Historic Site) in Towson, Md., includes not only the mansion but all of the 22 auxiliary structures of the plantation complex.

This expansion in the concept of subject has obviously necessitated the utilization—and exploration—of new and more complex recording techniques such as photogrammetry and aerial photography, which are particularly helpful in

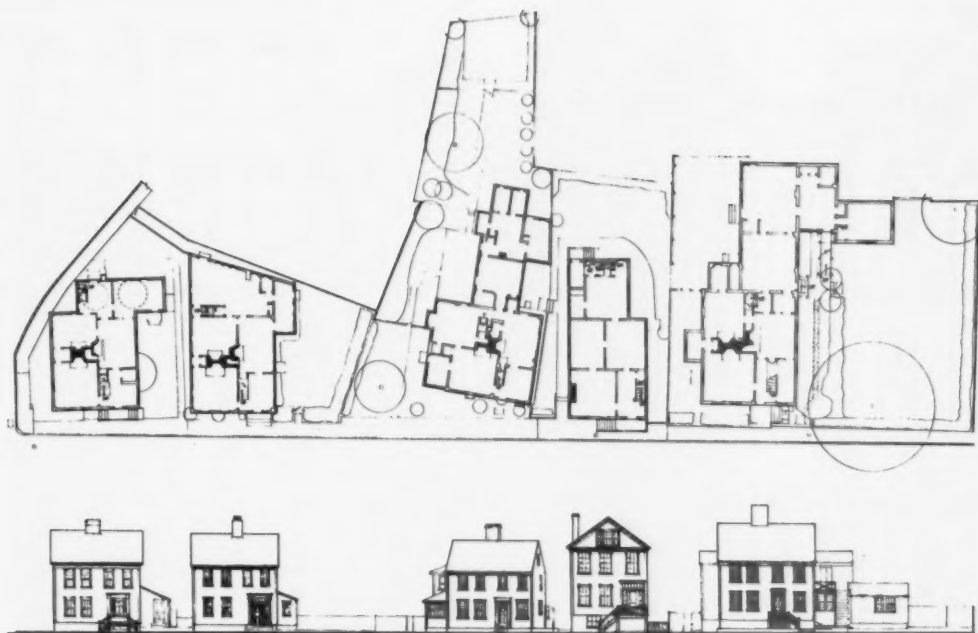
documenting historic districts and complexes, such as Fort Mifflin, in Philadelphia, which was recorded in 1969–70.

Photogrammetry is a process which uses photographs to produce accurate measured drawings. The usual method employed today is stereo-photogrammetry, which uses two photographs (stereopairs) taken at successive camera stations to create a three-dimensional projected or optical model which can be scaled or measured in all directions and plotted directly from the photographs. Because of the relatively high cost, photogrammetry has generally been restricted in the United States to large and complex structures, to structures that are otherwise inaccessible or dangerous to measure by hand, or to those situations which are regarded as “emergencies.” Photogrammetric stereopairs have been made of the now demolished Stock Exchange in Chicago, the threatened Wainwright Building in St. Louis, and the extant Hotel del Coronado in San Diego. During 1972, an unusual photogrammetric and aerial photography project was undertaken by Prof. Perry Borchers at several Indian pueblos in Arizona.

Color, like design, scale, and material, is an integral part of a building. Measured drawings and black-and-white photographs cannot convey the effect which the color element contributes. In 1971 the Survey started to explore the use of color photography. Except for a few watercolor renderings of the 1930's from New Mexico, Arizona, and Louisiana, this represents the first use of color recording in the HABS archival collections. The lack of archival permanency in color photography has obviously been a major obstacle, and the Survey's staff photographer, Jack E. Boucher, is now evaluating several systems.

To enlarge the collection, HABS encourages donations of documents which conform to the standards outlined in the manual *Recording Historic Buildings* (1970), which was written by Prof. Harley J. McKee. This important and unique publication, now available through the Government Printing Office, will possibly be translated into Spanish for use in Latin America.

Public availability of the Survey's records has always distinguished HABS from similar archival collections in Europe. If the program is to have the impact that its originators envisioned, all



records must be readily and widely available. This concept has resulted in several publication series. The HABS catalog series started in 1934 with a single-volume national catalog; other cumulative national catalogs were published in 1935, 1938, and 1941; these were followed in 1959 by a supplement. Altogether these volumes contain entries for 7,888 structures, or less than half of the structures now recorded by the Survey. Because of the size of the collection, HABS began several years ago to issue catalogs on a state and regional basis. These generally have been published cooperatively with local governmental or private agencies. The *Utah Catalog*, one of seven published thus far, is profusely illustrated and contains an essay on the architectural history of the state in addition to the catalog entries. Publication of this catalog in 1969 was under the auspices of the Utah Heritage Foundation. A second series, known as "Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey," was started in 1966. These volumes—which now number 15—reproduce the historical and architectural written data sheets that have been deposited in the Library and are illustrated by photographs and

In historic district studies, HABS focuses on relationships between buildings and aspects such as the scale, rhythm, and relation of solids to voids within a street facade. Appurtenances, landscaping details, and street furniture are also featured.

The first large-scale historic district study undertaken by HABS was done on Nantucket in the summer of 1970. Among the records produced was this drawing of several houses on India Street. In addition to elevation drawings of the street facades, the sheet includes plans of the five houses and landscape features. The plans show clearly that the houses are not arranged uniformly parallel to the street, a fact that might not be immediately apparent from the elevations. MASS-1013, sheet 3



These Victorian storefronts on the Public Square in Nashville, Tenn., vary in design, but the similarities in their materials, scale, and proportions produce an overall unity. Cast iron was used for the cornices and the pilasters which divide the ground floor bays. TENN-16, sheet 3

measured drawings. They present a representative selection of the structures recorded by HABS. Frequently, these "Selections" are organized on a geographic basis and are based on a particular recording project. Future volumes, however, such as that for early 20th-century movie houses and theaters, will occasionally be thematic. Another series, of folio editions, has included the publication of HABS measured drawings, such as those which document Frank Lloyd Wright's famous Robie House in Chicago.

As a corollary to the publications program, HABS has expanded its exhibition program to assist in bringing the collection to the public. Subsequent to the 1968 Library of Congress exhibition "Preservation Through Documentation," HABS has mounted traveling displays on "The

Historic Architecture and Urban Design of Nantucket" and "The Spanish Tradition in American Architecture." Current plans call for the development of similar exhibitions on both the Germanic and French traditions in American architecture and on the American Revolution, which will be the Survey's major contribution to the Bicentennial celebration.

The collection has grown rapidly over the past few years, and requests for information and reproductions of material in the collection have increased so notably that the Survey is now in great need of quick and efficient retrieval methods. Investigations are currently being made to ascertain which of the various computer systems will suit these needs most effectively.

For 40 years HABS has been one of the major training grounds in the fields of historic architecture and preservation. A recently compiled "roster of HABS alumni" has indicated that perhaps 80 percent of all professionals in these fields in the United States have been associated with the Survey at one time—a remarkable record in education! Early in this century the Commission des monuments historiques in France published



*Without the cobblestone paving, the quality of the surroundings of the Steven's Wharf Buildings in Newport, R.I., would be greatly diminished.
Photo by Jack E. Boucher, Sept. 1969. RI-304*

five volumes of architectural drawings from its archives; the preface of a 1924 American edition of a selection of these published drawings commented that the authors of the drawings—men such as Viollet-le-Duc, Lassus, Rouillet, Ballu, Boeswillwald, Formige, DeBaudot, Normand,

Paulin—had become famous and prominent leaders in the fields of restoration and historic architecture. This, too, is a remarkable record and a tribute to a tradition that is still being carried on and emulated in the United States by the Historic American Buildings Survey.



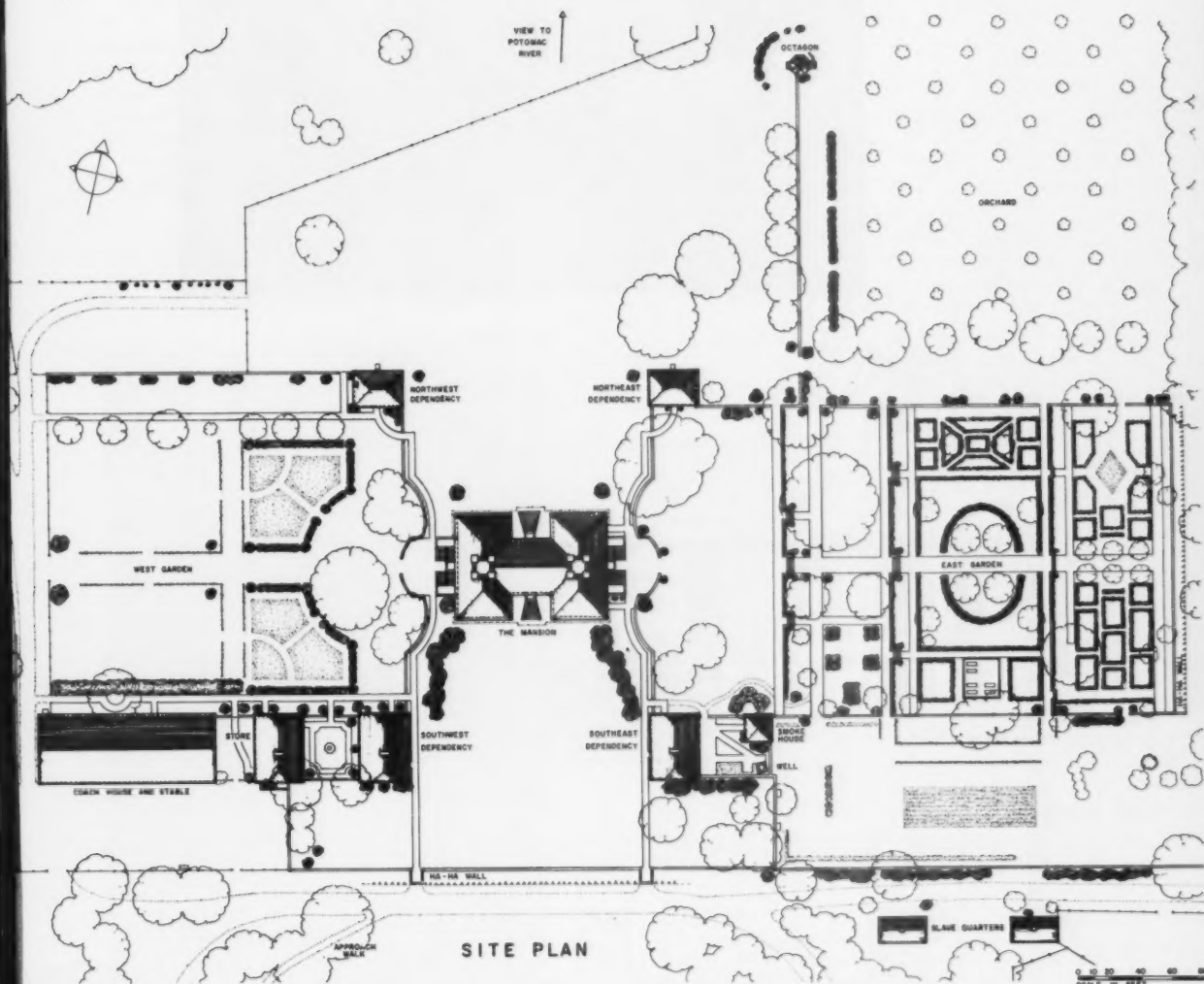
"Street furniture" includes items such as fences, fountains, lamp posts, and even pavements. These frequently unacknowledged details can lend charm and depth of character to a neighborhood, and in recent area-recording projects, HABS has emphasized such features.

This cast-iron coal chute cover (right), embellished with a stylized leaf pattern, is located on 31st Street, in Georgetown, Washington, D.C. Photo by Jack E. Boucher, Sept. 1969. DC-252

Also in Georgetown is the fire department call box (above), one of many like it. The call box itself is a tabernacle set in a frame adorned with acanthus leaves, bay leaves, and berries. DC-252

Woodruff Place in Indianapolis, Ind., was platted in 1872. An early example of a planned neighborhood, it is still decorated with many of its original street furnishings, such as the planter and street lamp (above, right). Photo by Jack E. Boucher, Aug. 1970. IND-57



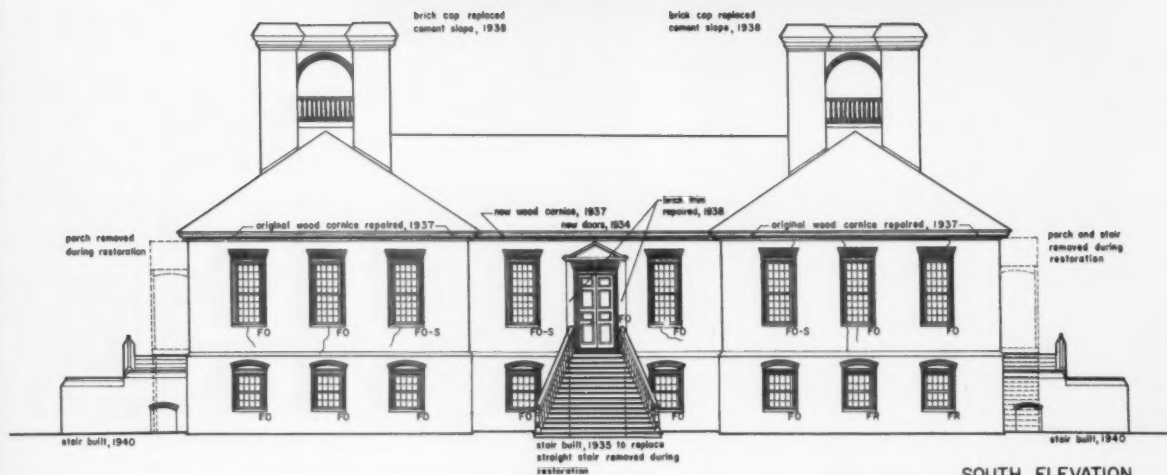


Stratford Hall, in Westmoreland County, Va., is an outstanding example of Georgian domestic architecture. Stratford was built for Thomas Lee and was completed around 1730. The interiors were remodeled in the late 18th or early 19th century by Gen. Henry (Lighthorse Harry) Lee, father of Gen. Robert E. Lee. In 1929, the house was purchased by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc., which has restored it and opened it to the public.

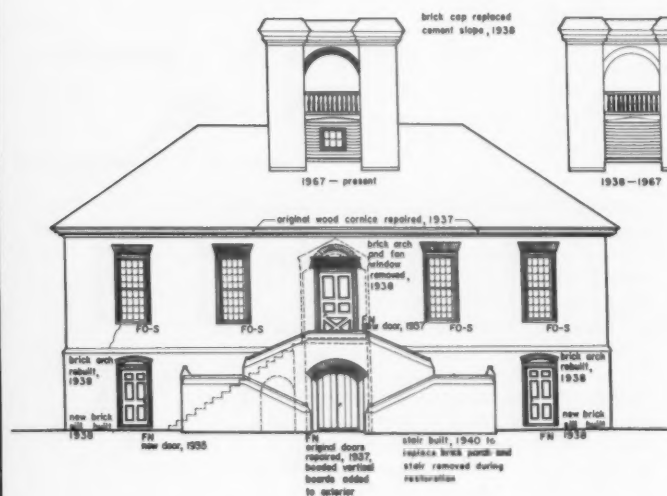
In 1969, HABS and the Lee Memorial Foundation undertook an extensive recording project of the house, its dependencies, and grounds. The study

sought to record not only the complex as it stands today but also how it has changed over the years. The 34 sheets of measured drawings, 55 exterior and 82 interior photographs, and 13 data pages make Stratford Hall one of the most completely documented structures in the HABS collections.

Because of the importance of the setting to the house, the relationship of the house to its dependencies, and the elaborate formal landscaping, the Stratford Hall series has a very detailed site plan. LC-DRA HABS VA-307, sheet 2



SOUTH ELEVATION



FO - frame original
FR - frame repaired
FN - frame new
S - sill original - all other sills on main floor and all sills on ground floor replaced, 1934-38
all casings on both main and ground floor replaced, 1934-38
head members of all window frames are original
all cracks in exterior masonry repaired, 1938

EAST ELEVATION

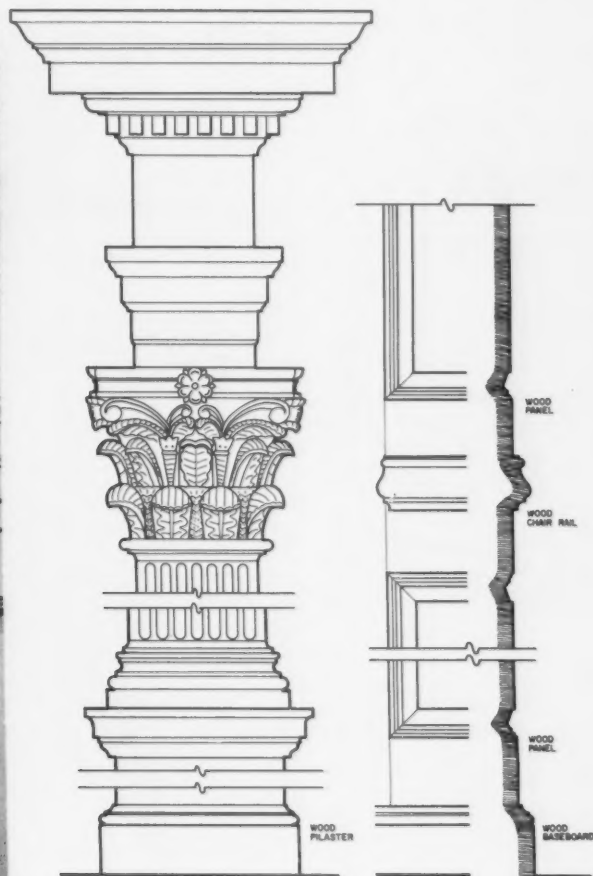
0 5 10 20 30
SCALE IN FEET

window changes with
on west chimney plan

The Stratford plantation dependencies were carefully designed and placed to harmonize with the manor house. This view (left), from the west chimney platform of the mansion, shows the southwest dependency, the store, and the coach house and stable. Photo by Jack E. Boucher, 1969.

LC-NEG HABS VA, 97- —, 4E-4

This annotated measured drawing (left, below) of the south and east elevations of Stratford Hall records various changes and the years in which they occurred. LC-DRA HABS VA-307, sheet 30



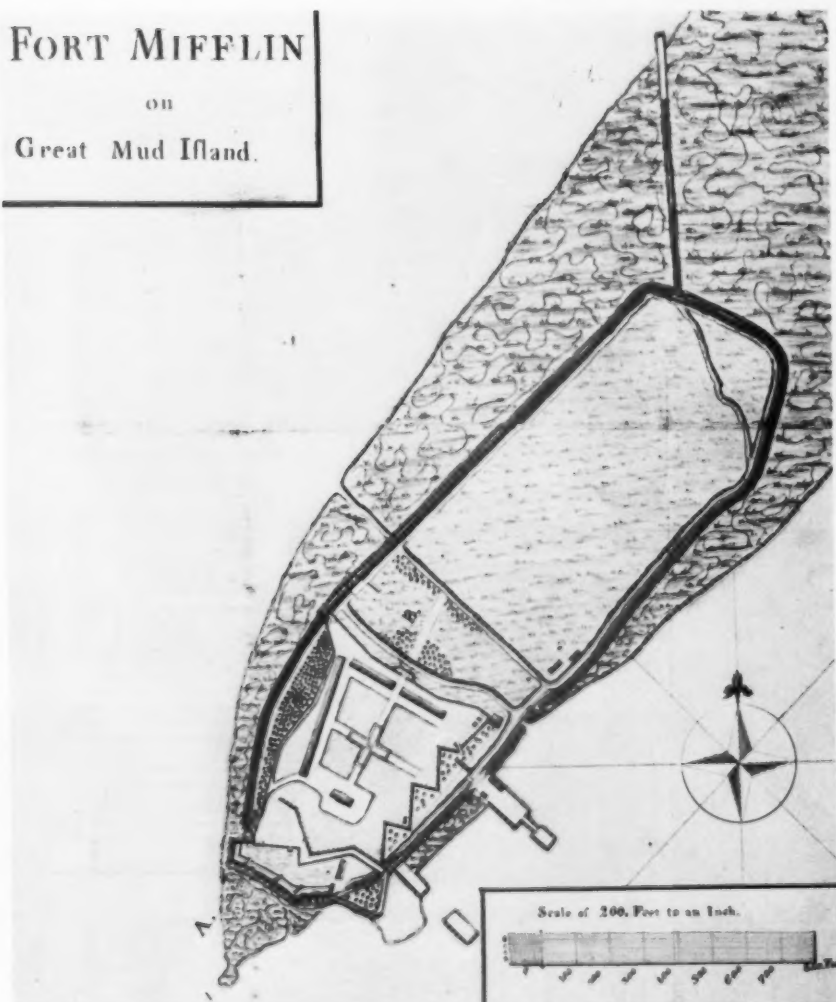
A photograph can be a useful complement to a measured drawing, as in the case of a pilaster capital in the Great Hall at Stratford. Photo by Jack E. Boucher, Aug. 1969. LC-NEG HABS VA, 97- —, 4-40; drawing, LC-DRA HABS VA-307, sheet 23

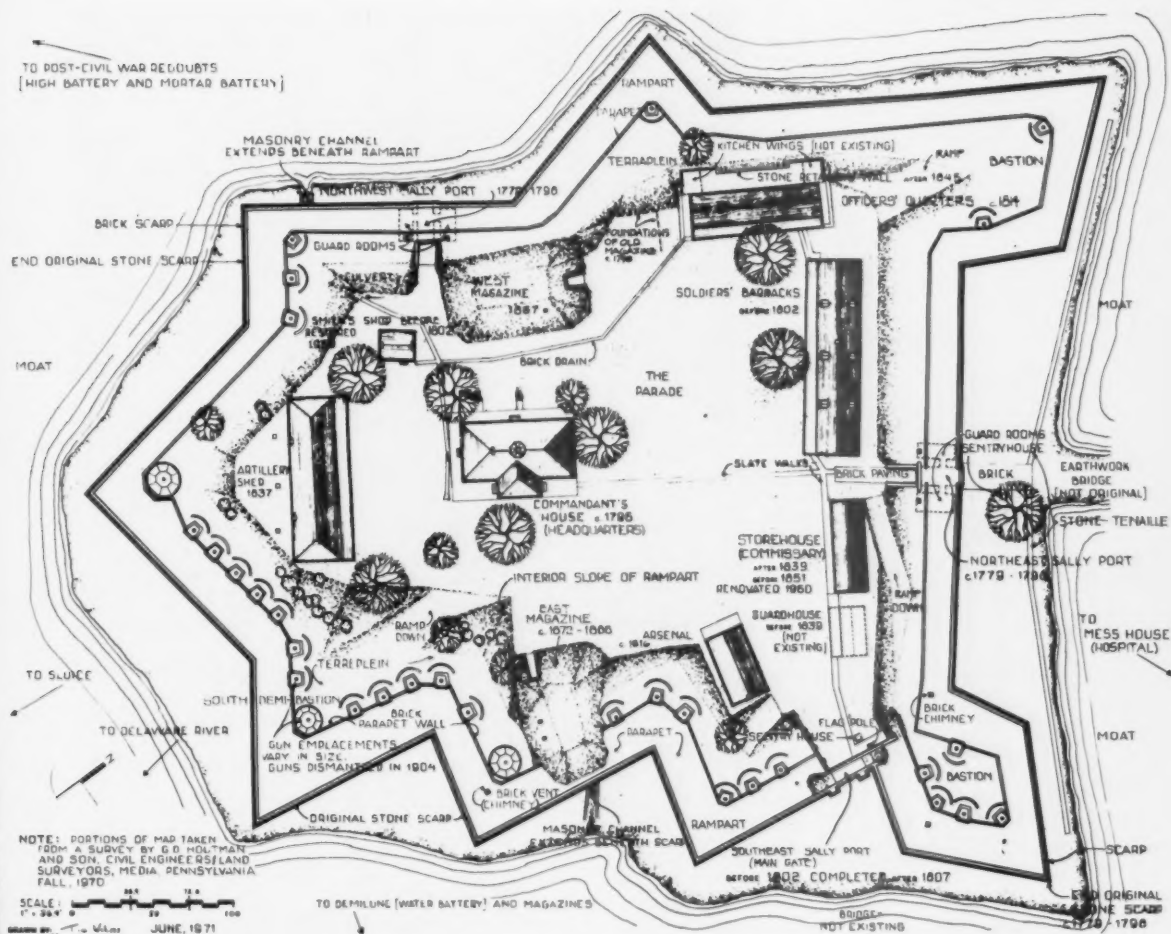
Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island in the Delaware River, was an important defense of Philadelphia. Razed by the British in 1777 and deserted, it was rebuilt after the Revolution and is now being restored by the city of Philadelphia. This plan of Fort Mifflin—a detail from "A Survey of the City of Philadelphia and its Environs"—was drawn in 1777 by P. Nicole under the direction of British cartographer John Montresor. It serves as a valuable record of the original layout of the fort. Map from the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress. LC-NEG USZ62-44848

FORT MIFFLIN

on

Great Mud Island.



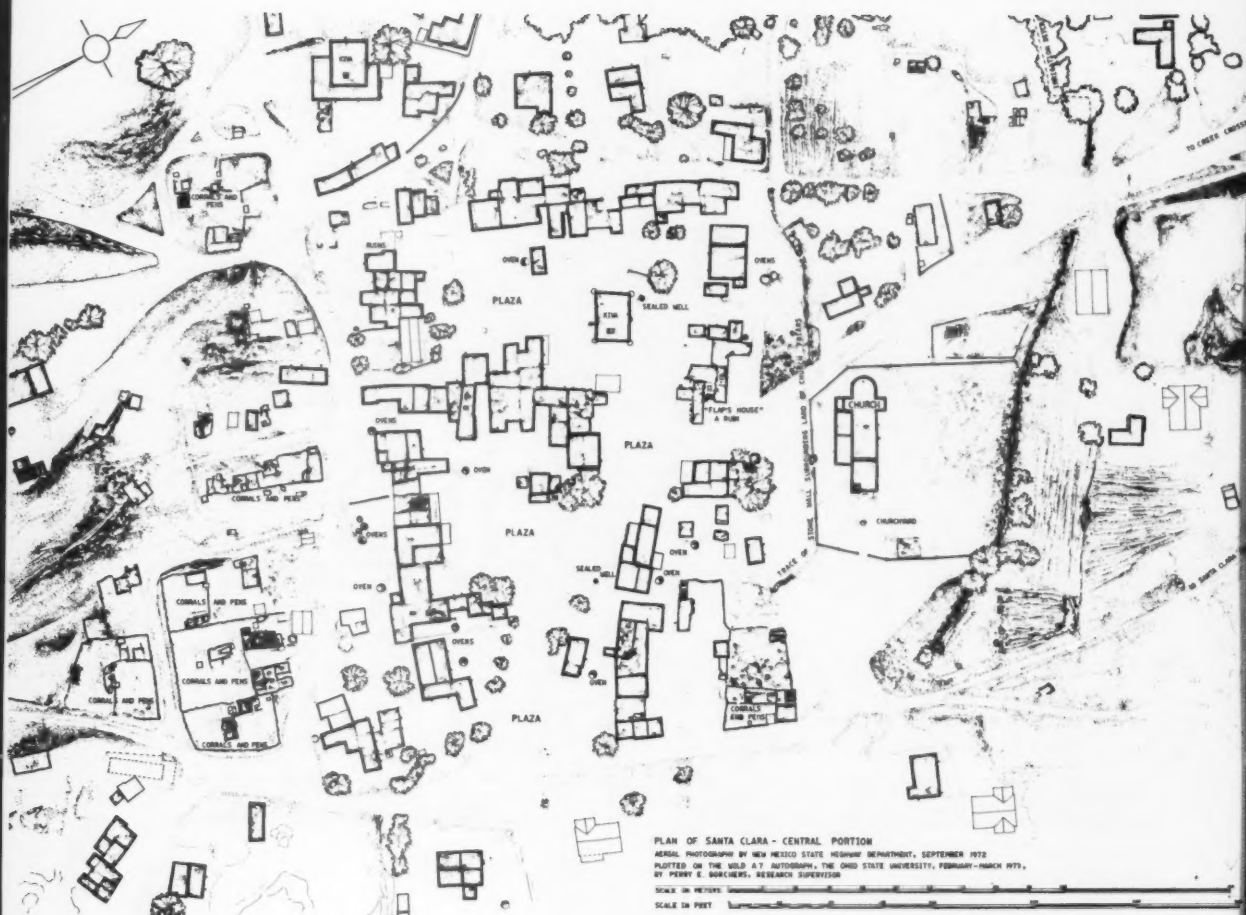


Both present and past structures are identified and dated in this drawing of Fort Mifflin. While the buildings have changed since 1777, the original stone scarp has remained largely the same.
PA-1225, sheet 3 of 3





Before the advent of photogrammetry, buildings such as the First Baptist Meetinghouse in Providence, R.I. (LC-NEG HABS RI, 4-PROV. 1-19), with its ornate spire, had to be measured and drawn by hand—a laborious, time-consuming, and sometimes inaccurate procedure. Today, buildings of similarly intricate detail can be recorded by stereophotogrammetry. This technique was used in drawing the Renwick Gallery in Washington, D.C. (above), which was designed by James Renwick for W. W. Corcoran and built in 1859. LC-DRA HABS DC-49, sheet 1





SECTION THROUGH ZUNI EAST OF THE CHURCHYARD, LOOKING WEST BY SOUTH

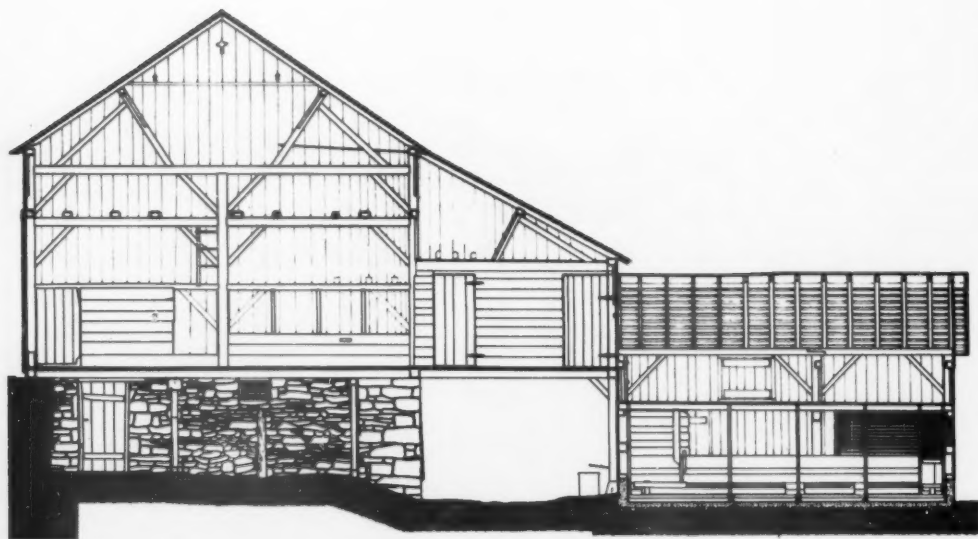


SECTION THROUGH ZUNI SOUTH OF THE CHURCH, LOOKING NORTH BY WEST



SECTION THROUGH ZUNI WEST OF THE CHURCH, LOOKING EAST BY NORTH

Aerial stereophotogrammetry made possible these detailed records of the Santa Clara (left) and Zuni Pueblos (above), in New Mexico. In a vernacular building complex such as a pueblo, the irregularities of terrain and arrangement of the structures, as well as their interaction, can be measured and drawn most accurately from photographs. Santa Clara, NM-98, sheet 1; Zuni, NM-99, sheet 3



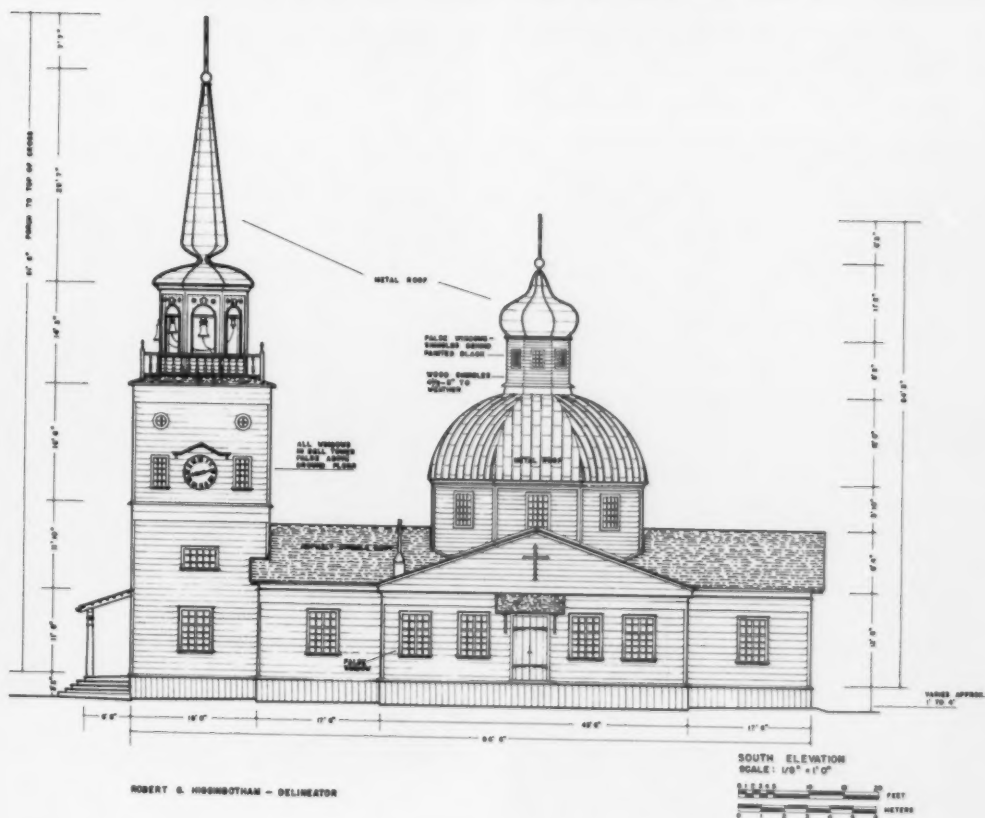
Throughout the United States, buildings show the influence of techniques and designs from other times and other cultures.

The traditions of Germanic folk architecture shaped the Kautz barn (above), built about 1877 near Shawnee, Pa. PA-1246, sheet 8

The Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Round Top, Tex. (left), was erected in 1866-67 and also reflects the sturdy native building traditions of German settlers in the Texas hill country at that time. Photo by Roy Pledger, July 1972. TEX-3124

An Austrian woodcarver built the Robert Machek House in Milwaukee (right, above), using motifs from the Alpine chalet style with which he was familiar. WIS-250, sheet 4

St. Michael's Cathedral, in Sitka, Alaska (right), was built in 1844-48 to serve as the Russian Orthodox Cathedral for "Kamchatka, Kurille and the Aleutian Islands." One of the most elaborate Russian buildings in the United States, it burned in 1966, but existing HABS drawings have been used in its reconstruction. LC-DRA HABS ALAS-1, sheet 2



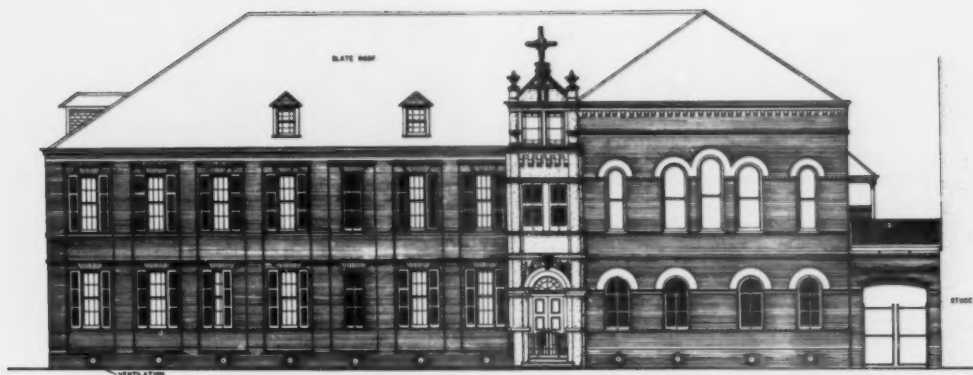


Built before 1764, the De Mesa-Sanchez House in St. Augustine, Fla., is an example of our Spanish architectural heritage. Although it has been altered and added to over the years, it still maintains its original character in the massive stone masonry construction, relieved by delicate wrought iron and overhanging balconies.

Patio, from east (above). Photo by Jack E. Boucher, Feb. 1965. LC-NEG HABS FLA, 55-SAUG. 33-5
Facade, from southwest (right). Photo by Prime A. Beaudoin, Aug. 1961. LC-NEG HABS FLA, 55-SAUG. 33-3

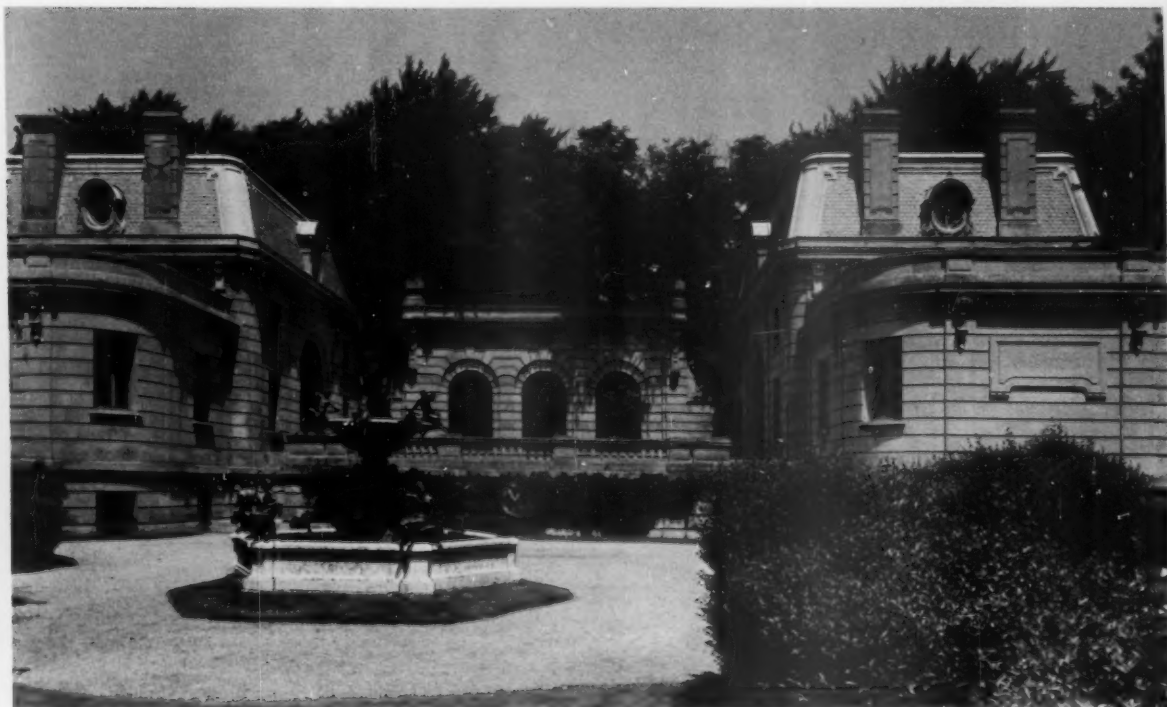
First floor, east room (below). Photo by Jack E. Boucher, Feb. 1965. LC-NEG HABS FLA, 55-SAUG. 33-8





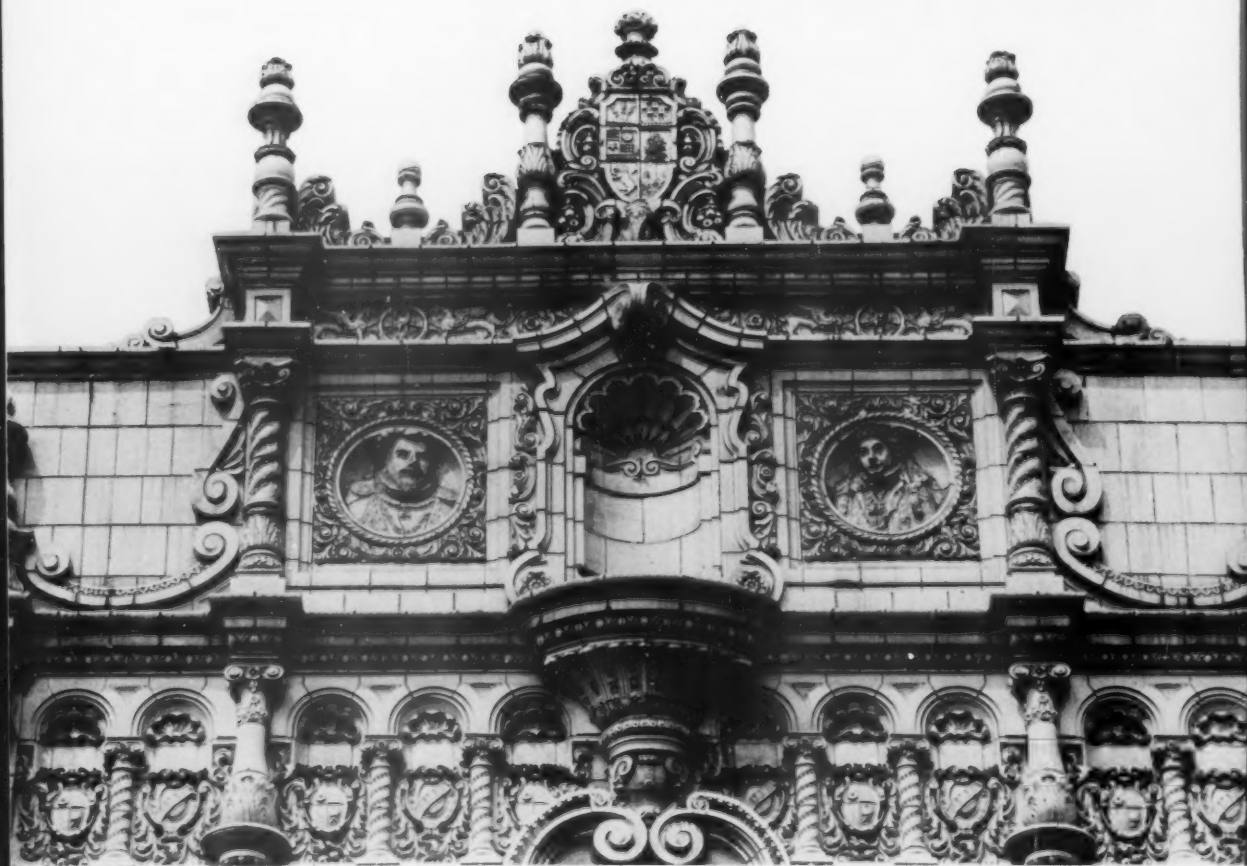
The Convent of the Holy Family in New Orleans (above) dates from 1891, but such features as the elaborate portal harken back to the city's French architectural heritage. The convent was demolished in 1964. LA-1124, sheet 3

The Elms, in Newport, R.I., was designed by Horace Trumbauer for Edward J. Berwind. The house was built in 1900-1901; the garage and stables shown below date from 1911. Mansard roofs, oval dormers, and rigid formality in planning and design are all characteristic of the transplanted Louis XIV style. Photo by Jack E. Boucher, 1969. RI-344



The 1920's and 1930's saw the construction of many movie theaters across the United States, and in their design, scale, and decoration, they were often tangible reflections of the glamor and exuberance of the movie industry and of the age itself.

The Indiana Theater, Indianapolis, Ind., is a major example of an elaborate 20th-century motion picture palace. It was designed by the Indianapolis firm of Rubush and Hunter and opened on June 18, 1927. Capping the Spanish churrigueresque style facade is the rectangular panel shown here, with portrait medallions of Ferdinand and Isabella on either side of an ornamental niche. Photo by Jack E. Boucher, Aug. 1970. IND-101





Indiana Theater lobby, looking east (left). This impressive entrance space is essentially Spanish in flavor, though the stairs at the end of the room lead to a landing whose major design element is a framed mural of the Taj Mahal. This lobby is similar in proportion to that of the Paramount Theater (below). The difference in feeling between the two is primarily a matter of decoration. Photo by Jack E. Boucher, Aug. 1970. IND-101

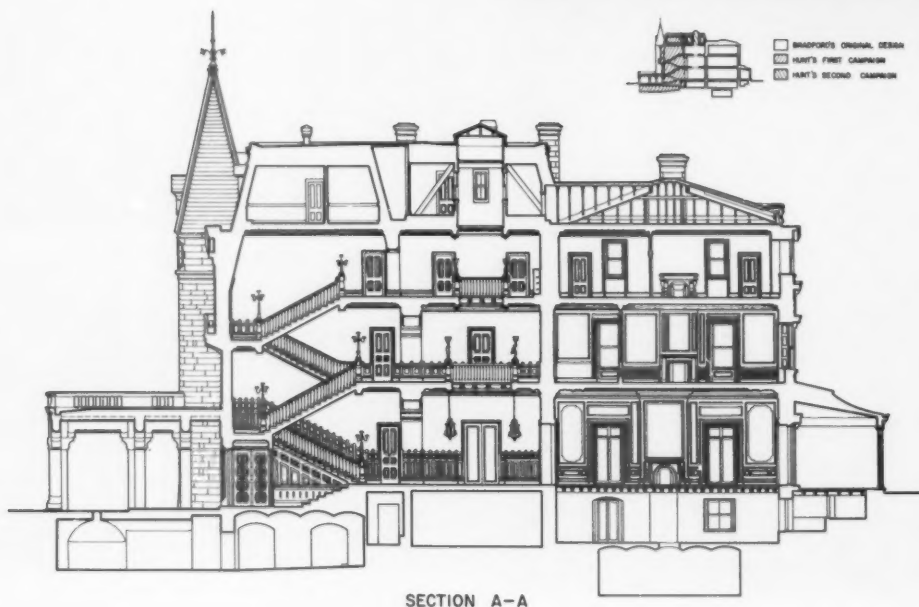
While many other movie palaces harkened to past styles, the Oakland, Calif., Paramount Theater was up to date (right). Designed by James R. Miller and Timothy Pflueger, and opened in December 1931, the Paramount is a masterpiece of the "moderne" or Art Deco style. Copy of Gabriel Moulin photo by Jack E. Boucher, July 1972. CAL-1976



The auditorium of the B. F. Keith Theater in Boston (left) employs classical and baroque motifs. It was designed by Thomas W. Lamb and built in 1927-28. Photo by C. John Macfarlane, Jan. 1971. MASS-1078

Cheshire No. 1 Mill, Harrisville, N.H. Built in 1847, this granite structure served as a woolen textile mill from 1850 to 1971. It was documented by HABS in 1968 as part of a larger thematic recording project, the New England Textile Mills Survey. Partly as a result of this survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, a companion program to HABS, was established in 1969 to focus attention on our engineering and industrial heritage.

*Photo by Jack E. Boucher, 1969.
LC-NEG HABS NH, 3-HAR 3-2*



TOP OF FLAGPOLE +101'-8"

TOP OF ROOF +119'-1"

TOWER FLOOR +88'-8"

BALLROOM CEILING +97'-0"

PRESENT CEILING LEVEL +81'-0"

BALCONY +97'-0"

BALLROOM FLOOR - 0

FLOOR -14'-8"

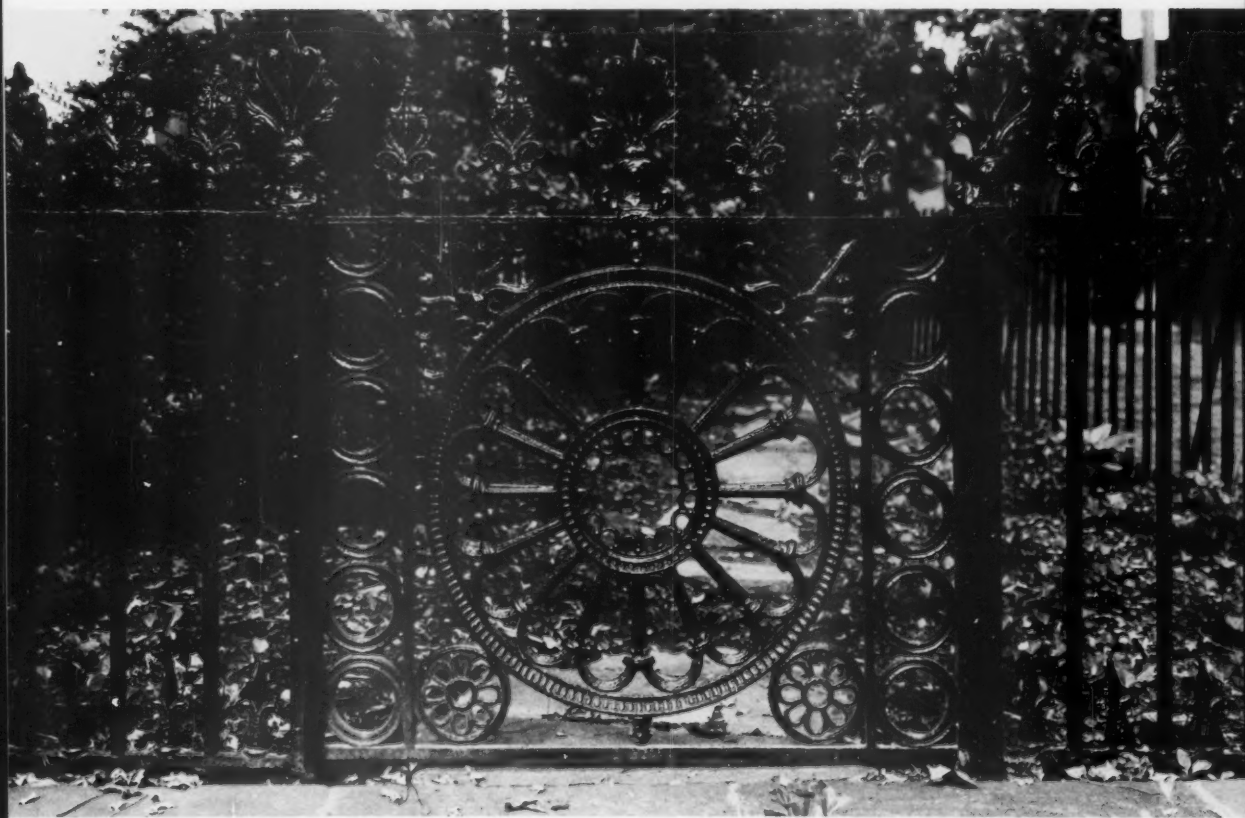
BALLROOM SECTION / ELEVATION

3/32" = 1'-0"

THIS DRAWING IS A RECONSTRUCTION OF THE
BALLROOM AND IS BASED ON THE ORIGINAL
DRAWINGS, EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS AND FIELD
MEASUREMENTS.

Sectional drawings assist in understanding such complex structural conditions as those in the ballroom (above) of the Hotel del Coronado in San Diego, Calif., and the Château-sur-Mer in Newport, R.I. (left). Hotel, CAL-1958, sheet 8; Château, RI-313, section A-A

*Detail of cast-iron fence, Robert P. Dodge House
in Georgetown, Washington, D.C. The central
feature of this elaborate fence is the gate,
patterned after the tracery in a medieval rose
window. Photo by Jack E. Boucher,
Sept. 1969. DC-246*



Last year the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress celebrated its 75th anniversary with an exhibit tracing the history of its acquisitions, programs, and services from 1897 to 1972. The collections described below, received in 1972, thus complete the record of acquisitions for the first 75 years and initiate that of the next quarter century.

In 1897 American women had secured the vote in only four states. In 1972 the U.S. Congress passed and submitted to the states an "Equal Rights Amendment." Among the numerous changes in American life during the past 75 years, the increasingly prominent public role of women is not the least. The Manuscript Division resources for the history of American women are traditionally strong, including the personal papers of Dolley Madison, Susan B. Anthony, Clara Barton, Florence Kelley, Carrie Chapman Catt, Florence Jaffrey Harriman, Margaret Sanger, Clare Boothe Luce, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Hannah Arendt and the records of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, the National Woman's Party, and the League of Women Voters, among many others.

The Library has now acquired or supplemented the papers of three women whose impact on the political, intellectual, and cultural history of the 20th century has been considerable. They are Helen Rogers Reid, whose papers now form the most extensive segment of the voluminous Reid family papers; Agnes E. Meyer, who, like Mrs. Reid, was prominent in national journalism

Recent Acquisitions of the Manuscript Division

by the Staff of the Division

Contributors to this report include John C. Broderick, Paul T. Heffron, John McDonough, Paul G. Sifton, Ronald S. Wilkinson, Oliver H. Orr, and Kate M. Stewart.

and its numerous adjuncts; and Marian MacDowell, whose colony in New Hampshire fostered the careers of numerous writers and artists. The Reid and MacDowell papers are described below. A report on the Meyer papers must be deferred pending their organization and description.

A 19th-century male journalist widely known for his support of women's rights was Frederick Douglass. The transfer of his papers to the Library augments its preeminent manuscript resources in the field of Afro-American history and culture.

These are among the highlights of a year that brought further strengthening of the Library's holdings in presidential papers, papers of scientists and artists, and reproductions of manuscripts located elsewhere which pertain to American history.

Presidential Papers

For the second year in a row, this section of the report on acquisitions begins with President Arthur, one of the lesser known holders of the office.

Chester Alan Arthur Papers

Chester Alan Arthur destroyed most of his private and official papers, but Chester A. Arthur, Jr., known as Alan, acquired part of them, and these materials, with exceptions, were inherited by Chester A. Arthur III, who often referred to himself as Gavin, a name he took from an ancestor. Gavin Arthur sold some of the papers, including a group purchased by the Library of Congress in 1958. Near the end of his life he bequeathed the papers remaining in his possession to the Library. After he died in San Francisco in 1972, these papers were shipped to the Library by his executor, Prof. Thomas C. Reeves, University of Wisconsin—Parkside, who is writing a biography of President Arthur.

This small but important addition to the papers of Chester A. Arthur consists largely of correspondence, checks and checkbooks, account books, scrapbooks, address books, pictures, and bills and receipts. While they were in Alan Arthur's possession, he wrote notes and comments on some of them and on envelopes containing others. When they were acquired by Gavin, he

added occasional notes to identify his father's handwriting or to contribute further information.

The papers reflect Chester Arthur's emergence from modest circumstances; his accumulation of wealth and position as a lawyer, politician, administrator, and investor; and his acquisition of polished manners, elegant clothes, and a taste for fine foods and wines.

Among the papers are nine letters written by Arthur himself. Three of the letters were addressed to his family during the 1850's when he was a young man building a law practice in New York City. They reveal that intervals of several months often elapsed between his letters home. He was working hard, but his main reason for not writing, as he tacitly admitted, was simply that he did not like to do so. In response to a pressing inquiry from his mother for details as to how he spent his time, he described a typical day. He rose at 7 a.m., ate breakfast, and went to the office about 9. There he attended to a lawyer's usual variety of duties, including taking cases to court. Between 5 and 6:30 p.m. he went home to "fine large rooms well carpeted furnished & warmed," and at 7 he had supper. In the evening, if he was involved in a "regular set-to in a Justice Court," he worked on the case. If not, he frequently called on friends. Many evenings were spent in his own comfortable quarters, where he sat in a "big arm chair before the grate in dressing gown & slippers." "Once in a long time I make a call on some young lady, just often enough to keep my name on the books."

In a letter to a sister, Arthur confided that he was becoming "an old bachelor." In 1859, at the age of 30, however, he married Ellen Lewis Herndon, daughter of William Lewis Herndon, the naval officer who explored the Amazon River. Five of Chester Arthur's letters are to his son Alan, who was born in 1864. One is an affectionate paternal message, handprinted for Alan's benefit when he was six and on a trip with his mother to Savannah. The others are to Alan during his college years.

The papers include no materials bearing on Arthur's record of efficient service as quartermaster general of the state of New York during the Civil War, his subsequent return to private law practice, or his emergence as a leader in the Republican Party of New York, where he worked for Roscoe Conkling's election to the U.S. Senate

My precious, darling
Alan:

Your sweet
letter to me, came this
morning! (Monday)
and it made me
very happy to get it.

I mean to
go to Savannah after
you and Mama, on
Saturday.

I met Charley Wil-
kinson in the street
yesterday and he sent
his love to you. The

servants are all well
and want you to come
back soon. The house
is very lonely without
you and Mama

It is very hot today
in New York, - like
Summer - and there is
a great parade in the
streets, of the Germans
and Prussians and the
French - because there
is no more fighting
between them now, and
they call this the "Peace
Jubilee."

From your loving
Father, C. A. Arthur.

The reference to the street parade of Germans, Prussians, and Frenchmen in New York suggests that this undated letter from Chester A. Arthur to his son was probably written on or about January 28, 1871, the date of the signing of the armistice ending the Franco-Prussian War. Alan Arthur was then six years old. From the Arthur papers.

in 1867 and Ulysses S. Grant's election to the presidency in 1868. Nonetheless, the papers do reflect the growing appreciation for Arthur's abilities. They include copies of letters recommending him for the patronage position as collector of customs for the district of New York City, the commission from Grant appointing him to that position, a scrapbook of clippings on his six years of service, 1871-77, and letters to him concerning allegations that he used the Customs House to advance the interests of the Republican Party.

Among the papers is a delicately tinted portrait of Arthur's wife, a program of a concert of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, with which she often appeared as soloist, and her private address book, containing a large number of names of New York residents arranged in order by streets, from 4th through 68th. Ellen Arthur died of pneumonia in January 1880. Arthur did not remarry, although he was only 50 at the time of her death

and women found him attractive. The wife of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite wrote to Mrs. John McElroy, Arthur's sister, who functioned as hostess in the White House during his presidency, "We can never have anyone in that office who will command the respect veneration and love I have for him. How I envy you such a brother." An envelope addressed to Arthur, marked personal, and dated November 28, 1882, contains no message other than a love poem, "Lux Amoris," clipped from a printed source.

Materials pertaining to Arthur's presidency include the letters of resignation submitted by the seven members of James A. Garfield's Cabinet, an additional letter from Secretary of State James G. Blaine, and several letters from Roscoe Conkling, in one of which Arthur was urged to exercise caution in regard to the conflicting views of Blaine and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, whom Arthur ultimately chose as Blaine's successor.

The papers reveal many details of how the Arthur family lived in the White House. An account book kept by the steward shows such monthly charges as \$36.25 for "Segars," \$395.09 for "Confectionary," and \$166.86, \$23.40, and \$45.00 for champagne, chablis, and Rhine wine, respectively. The horse and stable account often exceeded \$200 per month. Arthur kept five huge bay horses. On a receipt for the purchase of one of them, Alan noted that they were perfectly matched for a "four in hand & one extra." He also mentioned having a photograph of himself on one of the bays: "The horse was so big that though I am 6 ft 4 in I look like a boy on him." Among the souvenirs of White House life that came to Gavin is a piece of black ribbon, identified as being from the presidential steam yacht, the *Despatch*.

Several hundred canceled checks written by President Arthur reflect the high cost of living in the White House. On an envelope containing several checks written for especially large amounts, Alan asserted that his father as President was believed to have spent about \$100,000 per year, twice the amount of his \$50,000 annual salary.

An Alan Arthur scrapbook contains a few letters to his father and clippings and other items about him, but its contents consist chiefly of memorabilia from Alan's college years. One of the clippings is entitled "Wilder in Washington" and concerns a reception given at the White House by Alan, in his father's absence, for the Princeton Glee Club; the author protests against "beardless youths giving receptions to noisy students" in the Executive Mansion. "Young Arthur's a very fast man for his years, full of youth, and seems anxious to sow an extraordinary amount of wild oats." Several items are devoted to a single escapade at Princeton and include a letter from James McCosh, the college president, to Chester Arthur, informing him that Alan was one of a group of students who had large amounts of wine with dinner at a hotel. "Later in the evening some students behaved outrageously entering into the rooms of the servant girls of the hotel." Despite President McCosh's distress, he concluded his letter kindly: "Your son has left a favorable impression upon us here."

Chester Arthur died of Bright's disease in 1886.

Among the papers are lists of people who wired, wrote, or visited to offer expressions of sympathy, a packet of telegrams concerning the funeral, a copy of Arthur's last will and testament, and a copy of the report of the executors of his estate, showing that in addition to unspecified investments his two children inherited over \$127,000 in cash. Here and there in the papers are letters and records relating to Arthur's purchases and sales of real estate and stocks.

After Chester Arthur's death, Alan went to Europe, where he became a popular member of international society. An address book kept by his sister Ellen in Paris reveals that she joined him abroad. One of the names in her book is entered cryptically as "Mrs. Sherman." Many years later Gavin, who traced his father's exploits with apparent admiration, identified the woman and wrote in red ink beside her name, "Alan's lady."

The papers do not disclose that Alan had many ladies, as Gavin ultimately discovered, or that he was known throughout his life primarily as a sportsman. Also unrevealed is Gavin's own story. A handsome, intelligent man who never pursued a conventional career, he exhausted his inheritance, chose a bohemian existence, and became, in his own language, a "pre-hippie hippie." In the 1950's and 1960's he sold newspapers on the streets in San Francisco. He studied astrology and sex and wrote *The Circle of Sex*, a nonfiction work first published in 1962. Failing in health but youthful in spirit, he was attended by young friends who shared his interests and a number of whom inhabited his quarters when at the age of 71 he died in a Veterans' Administration hospital, separated from his wife, childless, and a pauper except for a clutter of personal possessions, including books, charts, pictures, souvenirs, and manuscripts, among which were the papers of his grandfather that he had willed to the Library of Congress.

Individual Presidential Items

Many miscellaneous presidential acquisitions this year provide unusually homely, personal glimpses. From Washington's detailed description of a better method of planting carrots to Jackson's acerbic diatribes directed at his political enemies to the last letter Lincoln wrote to his lost

love, and on to Theodore Roosevelt's whimsy, all the acquisitions noted below provide insights into the "inner" man in the White House. The same is true of Calvin Coolidge's more public communication of his decision not to seek the presidency in 1928.

On April 10, 1787, as the Federal Convention was forming to draft the Constitution, Washington wrote from Mount Vernon to his neighbor Benjamin Grymes of Eagle's Nest a fine letter on the importance of properly planting carrots. The letter has been previously unpublished.

The Soil best adapted for Carrots is sandy, or a light loam—If your meadow is of either of them, and not too wet, there can be no question of its yielding this root in g^o. abundance and I wish it was in my power to supply you with seed for it; but except a very little which my Gardener saved—the rest (and trifling it is altogether) has been procured by spoonfuls from one or another as I could beg it.—

—The Tryal I made last year of this root was on a very small scale—and the Season, perhaps, as unfriendly as could have happened; yet I am convinced that in a proper Soil, the culture of Carrots will be found very advantageous for feeding the farm horses, and every species of Stock.

—By an unlucky mistake of my People, I shall not be able to save Seed against another year, for in topping them (after they were taken up) they cut the head so low, as to prevent their sprouting. I have consequently set out but a small proportion of what I intended for Seed. . . .

Upon a large Scale, Carrot Seed from the form of it, will be found tedious & troublesome to drill, unless some mode out of the usual way can be devised to do it.—The Seed ought to be slightly covered, and the pl^o. not to stand nearer than 8 or 9 Inches in the rows.—Thus managed, with the same working the Corn receives, & one hoeing, I am inclined to think that the rows of Carrots will yield five, 8, or I do not know but 10, bushels of Carrots for every one of Corn—

On April 25, 1817, James Monroe wrote an unnamed miller about the effects of foreign trade on domestic economy. The object of concern was the British regulation of the plaster of paris trade with their colony of Canada.

. . . The object of those regulations, was to secure to the British gov^t. the exclusive carriage of that bulky and valuable article, or at least to put the British navigation on such a footing, as would in a great measure exclude our own. The attempt was the more objectionable, as it discriminated between the several [United] states. The object of our law was to defeat that of the [Canadian] Colonies.

The effect is uncertain, but the probability in favor of relaxation on the part of the Colonies, as they

This fine letter in the hand of George Washington has not been previously published. Writing from Mount Vernon, April 10, 1787, Washington shared his observations on the planting of carrots with his neighbor, Benjamin Grymes, who lived at Eagle's Nest, an estate still standing near present-day King George, Va. From the Washington collection.

Mount Vernon Apr 10th 1787.
Dear Sir,
Your favor of the 27th ult. was put into my hands the 7th inst. and the same day I recd. of Dr. B. the Guinea coins you had thought best to send me. I am happy to accept of them & thank you for the offer of them. The potatoes, which I recd. with a kind note, I had before in pursuit of fish, I have battered for a number of days and add bushels of them of a very fine kind. The soil best adapted for carrots is sandy, or a light loam. If your meadow is of either of them, and not too wet, there can be no question of its yielding this root in g^o. abundance, and I wish it was in my power to supply you with seed for it; but except a very little which my Gardener saved—the rest (and trifling it is altogether) has been procured by spoonfuls from one or another as I could beg it.—The trial I made last year of this root was on a very small scale, and the season perhaps as unfriendly as could have happened; yet I am convinced that in a proper soil, the culture of carrots will be found very advantageous for feeding the farm horses, and every species of stock. By an unlucky mistake of my people I shall not be able to save seed against another year, for in topping them (after they were taken up) they cut the head so low, as to prevent their sprouting. I have consequently set out but a small proportion of what I intended for seed. . . .
Yours, G. Washington

depend on us for bread, and we on them, for means of affording them, as well as the rest of the world more abundant supplies. . . .

Monroe goes on to order "offal" for his horses. The letter indicates that the President was able to put into plain words to his miller the local effects of a Congressional law which affected international trade.

Several Andrew Jackson items were acquired in 1972. In a letter dated "Head quarters on the Mississippi above the Yazoo about 15 miles February 12th 1803 8 o'clock P M," Jackson wrote to Washington Jackson, a Natchez merchant with whom he had done business in the

past. Delayed by flooding, ice, and adverse winds on the Mississippi, Jackson asks "Can a Military hat such as a major Gen^l. ought to wear be procured in your city—with a good bridle—neither of these articles could be obtained in Nashville when I left there—" After striking this note of proper martial pride, Jackson discusses arrangements to be made for the infantry and cavalry forces soon to be concentrated in Natchez.

In an undated autograph manuscript Jackson met a "number of slanders" published in the Cincinnati *National Republican* over the signature of "Anthony Wayne":

... Such are the efforts of a desperate party to divide & weaken the West in favor of an Eastern Candidate for the Presidency. They write libels, either under fictitious signatures or unwilling to become responsible for their vile fabrications, put them into circulation over the name of some madman, and who, from his standing in society, can sustain no loss of reputation.

Although undated, it would appear to have been written during the turbulent campaign of 1824 and to be traceable to an anti-Jackson pamphlet written by Jesse Benton, brother of Senator Thomas Hart Benton. Jackson writes that he will deal with the "Anthony Wayne" material in the same manner in which he dealt with the Benton pamphlet. In a three-part rebuttal, Jackson asserts that he did not treat his enemy Charles Dickinson with a "show of disgusting profanity," that he did not fire off his pistols at Mr. Benton in a Nashville hotel "several years since," and that Jackson supported suffrage for freeholders and freemen in the Tennessee Convention.

A letter dated January 9, 1838, to his lifelong friend Col. Robert Armstrong displays Jackson's continued sensitivity to criticism after he left the White House. The letter refutes at length examples of "the Whiggs or federal system of fabrication and slander unmasked," particularly concerning charges that Jackson had criticized his supporter Adam Huntsman.

Abraham Lincoln's letter of August 16, 1837, to Mary S. Owens is the last of three letters he is known to have written to the cultured young woman from Kentucky whom he courted in New Salem, Ill., in 1836 and 1837. The first and second letters to Miss Owens are believed to be still in private hands. These three letters are the only known surviving messages of a romantic

nature that Lincoln wrote before his marriage to Mary Todd. Biographers have drawn upon them heavily in portraying the personality of Lincoln as a young man.

Friend Mary,

You will, no doubt, think it rather strange, that I should write to you a letter on the same day on which we parted; and I can only account for it by supposing, that seeing you lately makes me think of you more than usual, while at our late meeting we had but few expressions of thoughts. You must know that I can not see you, or think of you, with entire indifference. . . . I want in all cases to do right, and most particularly so, in all cases with women. I want, at this particular time, more than any thing else, to do right with you, and if I *knew* it would be doing right, as I rather suspect it would, to let you alone, I would do it. . . . Do not understand by this, that I wish to cut your acquaintance. I mean no such thing. What I do wish is, that our further acquaintance shall depend upon yourself. . . . Nothing would make me more miserable than to believe you miserable—nothing more happy, than to know you were so. . . . If it suits you best to not answer this—farewell—a long life and a merry one attend you. But if you conclude to write back, speak as plainly as I do. There can be neither harm nor danger, in saying, to me, any thing you think, just in the manner you think it. . . .

Miss Owens apparently did not reply.

A much more succinct Lincoln letter, dated July 25, 1864, and addressed to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, apparently produced an immediate result:

My dear Sir

Where is *McNeil* who was such a terror to Bushwackers in N. E. Missouri at the beginning of the war? Should he not be found and sent there again?

Yours truly
s/s A. Lincoln

A penciled note at the bottom of the letter reads: "Genl McNeil is now serving in the Dept of the Gulf—was ordered there March 22 64." Since General John McNeil served during Price's Raid, October 1864, it can be assumed that Stanton saw to it that the Commander in Chief's directive was carried into effect. The letter is interesting as a case of direct and knowledgeable intervention on the part of the President in the direction of the Union effort in the Civil War.

An unusually early letter written by 2d Lt. Ulysses S. Grant, dated "Camp Near Monterey Mexico," November 23, 1846, was also acquired in 1972. The letter, addressed to James Hazlitt,

Philadelphia, is a strong, manly one on the death of his friend (Mr. Hazlitt's brother) in the Mexican War.

Dear Sir,

I have just received your letter making inquiries after the circumstances of the death of your late brother. Lt. Hazlitt and myself were class mates at West Point and have served at the same posts, and the greater part of the time in the same Regiment, since our entry into the service. We have been intimate friends and rather confidential ones and no one but his relations can feel more keenly his loss than myself. . . . Capt. Morris the Capt. of Lt. Hazlitt's company fell mortally wounded. Your brother assisted in carrying him into a deserted house near by and took charge of the Capt's watch. Soon after leaving the house where by this time Capt. Morris lay dead a musket ball struck him near the center of his breast, causing instant death. He was laid for the time near a house, but the place was so hot from the enemy's fire that it was impossible to move the bodies of any of the dead from the city to a burying place at that time, but immediately after the capitulation his body (and all others) were covered where they lay. A cross put over the place by a soldier of his Regiment marked the place where your brother's remains were covered. . . . The bodies of all the officers of the 3d Infy who fell here have been removed and now lay side by side in this place.—The 21st of September 1846 will ever be remembered by all here present as one of the most melancholy of their liv[es].

On a completely different note, a fresh example of Theodore Roosevelt's "bully" humor appears in an exchange between the President and William Hallett Phillips, a Washington lawyer and intimate friend of John Hay, Henry Adams, and the Roosevelts. The exchange is undated, but apparently stems from Roosevelt's period in the White House. Phillips' invitation to dinner is couched in pseudo-Indian language:

To Pi-ta-lā-shā-rū (stamps all the time)
Mine enemy,

. . . Listen! Come to my lodge, even today. I will give you hop-in-jon. It is the food my people give to those whom they mark for the stake. Can you eat of it and laugh? If you are a man put on your war paint and enter my lodge when it is dusk (7.15 pm). I await your word. This sent by me.

Matālá sháp, sé
(Sitting-fox)

The President replied in kind:

Pi-ta-la-sha-ru (Man-who-laughts-at-Wannamaker—your translation, sir, was tortured) is unfortunately engaged to dine with Cho-ke-tah (Bad Man in the Senate) and his pale faced squaw the Lodge Flower; so you won't have him at your gory feast, nor dance the

Sun Dance with him afterwards, with piano stools hitched to the ends of curtain ropes rove through the muscles of his shoulders.

I am very sorry.

The last presidential item of unusual human interest is the original manuscript of the statement issued by President Calvin Coolidge that he did not choose to run in 1928. The full text, in Coolidge's hand, consists of 12 words: "I do not choose to run for President in nineteen twenty eight." Copies were distributed to the press on

*I do not choose
to run for President
in nineteen twenty
eight*

The original holograph manuscript of President Calvin Coolidge's famous statement about the 1928 election. The document is a gift from Mrs. Hilda Sanders, widow of Coolidge's secretary, Everett Sanders. From the Coolidge papers.

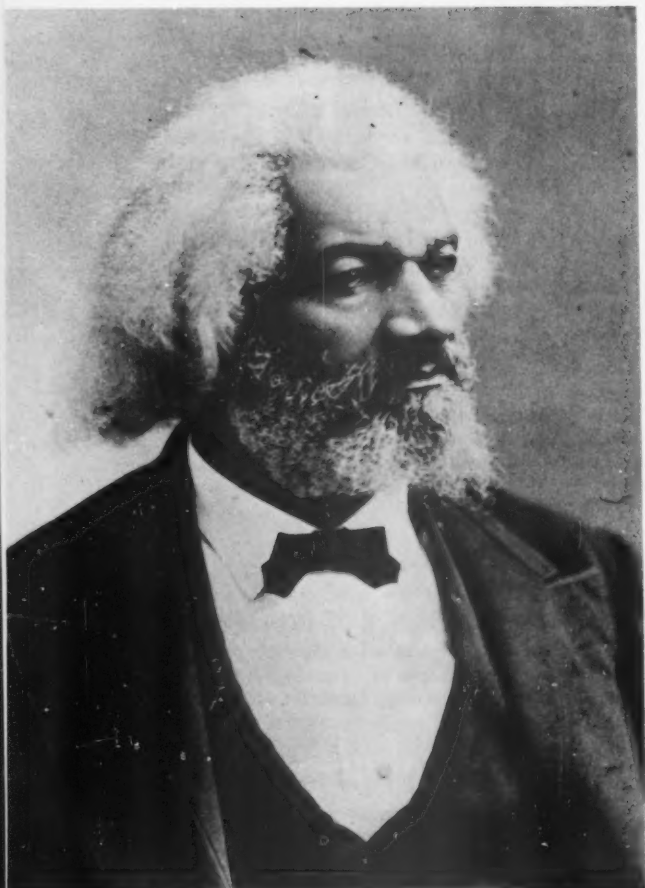
August 2, 1927, at the summer White House in Rapid City, S. Dak. This somewhat ambiguous statement, made against a background of speculation about Coolidge's intentions, is one of the most famous presidential utterances in American political history. The statement is the gift of Hilda Sanders of Dearborn, Mich., the widow of Coolidge's secretary, Everett Sanders.

Substantial and important letters from 20th-century Presidents are discussed below, in the sections on the Henry Smith Pritchett papers and the Reid family papers.

Political, Military, Diplomatic, and Social History

Frederick Douglass Papers

Notice has previously been taken of the transfer in January 1972 of the papers of Frederick Douglass (1817?-95) from the custody of the National Park Service to the Library of Congress



Frederick Douglass (1817?-1895), abolitionist, orator, and journalist. Photograph from his Cedar Hill years. From the Prints and Photographs Division. LC-USZ62-19288

(see *Quarterly Journal* 29, no. 3 (July 1972): 159-61). Benjamin Quarles, honorary consultant in American history to the Library of Congress, in remarks made at the time of the transfer, said that Frederick Douglass "cast a long shadow because of his sense of humanity and his willingness to battle for his convictions." August Meier has called Frederick Douglass the "most distinguished Negro in nineteenth-century America," pointing out that his life "was a moral crusade for the abolition of slavery and racial distinction, the attainment of civil and political rights and equality

before the law, and the assimilation of Negroes into American society."¹ W. E. B. Du Bois' draft of his article on Douglass prepared for the *Dictionary of American Biography* contained the judgment, deleted from the published article, that Douglass' life "was an epitome of American slavery and also a singularly complete human document." Although born in slavery, he died "in vigorous old age as one of the best and most widely known Americans and the first American Negro to achieve international fame."² This acclaim for Douglass attests to the persisting charisma of a man whose very year of birth remains uncertain, but who fled to the North from his Maryland masters and by his own talents and abilities soon became one of the leading orators and editors of the abolitionist movement. During the Civil War Douglass continued to struggle for the immediate freedom of the slaves and in the war's aftermath fought for recognition of their full rights to citizenship. In later years three Presidents honored him with appointments to office, as marshal of the District of Columbia, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, and minister to Haiti.

The Frederick Douglass collection is predominantly from the years when he resided in the District of Columbia, 1872-95, and particularly while he lived at Cedar Hill, his imposing home in Anacostia. The collection is flawed to that extent, for the significant earlier years spent in Massachusetts, New York, and abroad, are, regrettably, quite thinly represented, fire having destroyed Douglass' home in Rochester, N.Y., in 1872. It is a disappointment, too, to find so few items of Douglass' outgoing correspondence in his papers. It does not appear that he maintained letterbooks, although for a period in the late 1840's he did use a manifold letter writer, some products of which are contained in his papers. ("I have just bought a beautiful and somewhat costly manifold letter writer—it enables me to write two letters at one time so that I may always retain a copy of what I write—I am just now try-

Manuscript (ca. 1891) of the autobiographical article prepared by Frederick Douglass for The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. Of his early education in Baltimore, Douglass wrote: "... the street became his school and the pavement and fences in his neighborhood became his blackboards." From the Frederick Douglass papers.

Frederick Douglass: Was born a Slave to Captain Aaron

Anthony, Chief Agent of the estate of Col. Edward Lloyd in Talbot County Maryland. His father was white and his mother was of brown complexion. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but from a remark in his hearing by the daughter of Captain Anthony he thinks ^{it} was in February 1817. Separated from his mother in infancy he was placed with his grand mother to be reared with other slave children of his owner, five or six years old. When he was removed from ^{her} ~~the~~ log cabin to the home of Captain Anthony on the Lloyd estate ^{in the county of his birth}, there he remained till he was eight years old and during ^{his} stay saw much of the hardships and cruelties incident to the condition of Slavery. Much of the harsh treatment, ^{known} of himself was due to the bad temper of the old colored woman who had charge of the slave children in the house of his master. The daughter of his master, the wife of Captain Thomas Auld, to whom he afterward ~~became~~ ^{by inheritance} belonged, was very kind to him and often defended him from the brutality of the old woman who had charge of him. By her he was transferred from the home of his father, to Baltimore, to take care of the son of Mr Hugh Auld, brother to her husband. The change was greatly to his advantage. For it was a change from hunger to plenty, from brutality to refinement, from nudity to ^{comfortable} clothing and from ignorance to an atmosphere of intelligence. His new mistress was kind to him and taught him ^{this was done without} the alphabet and to freely without the knowledge of his master, and ^{to teach him further. He was} who, when it became known to him promptly forbade her ^{and told her that} ~~such~~ a knowledge of letters would ruin ~~as~~ a slave. Young as ^{Douglass} ~~he~~ was, he already had dreams of being free some day and the prohibition imposed upon his teacher ^{only} stimulated his resolution to learn to read in every way open to him. ^{His} Many of his lessons in reading ^{were} learned from little school boys in the streets and out of the way places where he could not be observed or interrupted with. ~~He learned to write in fact the~~ ^{He learned to write in fact the} street became his school and the punishments and fines in his neighborhood became his blackboard.

ing my hand and thus far I feel quite encouraged." Douglass to Mary [?], Edinburgh, July 30, 1846.) Occasional holograph drafts and copies, characteristically clear and vital, are also present, but the whole number of these only slightly exceeds a hundred. Also present in the collection is a single diary, kept during the period September 1886–May 1887, while Mr. and Mrs. Douglass toured England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and Egypt.

The portion of the Douglass papers most evidently bearing his special stamp and impress is made up of an extensive file of his speeches, lectures, addresses, and articles. Although there are few examples of his early writings and rhetoric among the many handwritten and typed drafts and printed copies, the range of his interests, the maturity of his reflection, and the attention and care that he gave to his work are revealed in this file. Of the three autobiographies written by Douglass, the collection includes a lengthy but partial draft form of only the last, *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass* (1881).

There is, of course, much to be learned of Douglass from studying the letters written to him. The regard in which he was held and the advice and assistance sought from him clearly indicate the position that he occupied in the eyes of the members of his own race as well as the opinion held of him by whites at home and abroad. The capacity for enduring friendships is reflected in long series of letters, extending over many years, from more than a dozen correspondents. This general correspondence, amounting to some 5,000 items, has been fully indexed, revealing letters from Susan B. Anthony, Ottilia Assing, Clara Barton, Mary and Russell Carpenter, Cassius M. Clay, Julia Crofts, T. Thomas Fortune, Henry Highland Garnet, John Marshall Harlan, Charles Preston, John Sherman, Gerrit Smith, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Theodore Tilton, and Booker T. Washington.

There are letters in which Lewis Tappan, one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society, chides Douglass in 1856 for strong views expressed in the *North Star* and accuses him of scattering "firebrands, arrows, and death"; in which Susan B. Anthony, inviting him to deliver an address at the 40th anniversary of the Woman's Suffrage Movement, calls upon him to "kindle the fires of freedom & equality afresh in

all hearts—young as well—& more—than the old ones!!"; in which Zachariah Chandler pleads with him to embark on a trip to Maine in 1876 in behalf of the candidacy of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler; and in which Booker T. Washington, thanking him for aid to Tuskegee, remarks on the "grand and unselfish way" in which Douglass was giving himself to the cause of their race and saw it as "a rebuke to many who live only for self." These and hundreds of other letters contribute to the portrait of the man.

Somewhat less than a year before his death, Douglass looked back upon his shadowy origins on the eastern shore of Maryland. There are examples in his papers of his having done this from time to time before, as when he wrote from Scotland in 1846 to a friend asking whether or not it was safe to return to Massachusetts. Douglass wanted to know if "master Hugh" Auld could take him "from the old Bay State," for the "old fellow" was evidently anxious to get hold of him. On another occasion, in 1867, he regretfully declined an invitation to be present in Easton, Md., for a celebration in honor of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. But before he closed this letter he noted that the invitation had come from "*Easton, Talbot County Maryland*" a place that he had known well "as it was five and thirty years ago." He remembered it as "a vision of human greatness—a grand seat of commerce, a centre of Law and Learning—remarkable for wealth and refinement." But he also had "unpleasant memories of Easton" which involved time spent in a building which, "with its heavy locks, thick walls, iron gratings—and unwholesome atmosphere made a gloomy impression" upon him, although, he added, he had been "about as well off there as a man could be under the circumstances." Now, looking back again in 1894, with a green memory, he made a brief entry on a page in his diary, noting that he had visited Baltimore recently and during the course of his visit had learned the death date of his first master, Captain Aaron Anthony—November 14, 1825. With this information Douglass was able to establish a point of reference of his own, a matter of importance to him. He wrote that he now knew that it must have been in the summer of that year, 1825, that he had gone to live in Baltimore, "because the Spring lambs were big

enough to be sent to market and I helped to drive a flock of them from Smith's Dock to Fells Point on the day I landed in Baltimore."

A new microfilm edition of the Douglass papers is in preparation. For an account of some other collections in this field, see John McDonough, "Manuscript Resources for the Study of Negro Life and History," *Quarterly Journal* 26, no. 3 (July 1969): 126-48.

The Reid Family Papers

A brief reference to the substantial addition to the Reid family papers appeared in the *Quarterly Journal* of October 1972. Having since been fully organized and made available to readers in the Manuscript Division, this remarkable family archive can now be described in greater detail, in a way to suggest the areas of research for which it will be most useful.

The papers of Helen Rogers Reid (1882-1970) constitute the greatest portion of the addition which came to the Library as a gift of her sons, Whitelaw Reid and Ogden R. Reid. Additional letters of their grandfather Whitelaw Reid (1837-1912), the most significant of which date from his years as ambassador to England (1905-12), to his wife Elisabeth Mills Reid form a small but valuable new series of the papers. Other important series include the family, general, and business correspondence of Elisabeth Mills Reid and of Helen Rogers Reid's husband Ogden, editor of the *New York (Herald) Tribune* (1913-47). For over three-quarters of a century the Reids and the *Tribune* were practically synonymous; this relationship is the constant of the papers.

Helen Reid, a powerful force in the world of journalism and in the civic and social life of New York City, will surely command the close interest of biographers and social historians. They will find ample source material in the papers for insightful studies of her career. The papers date from 1903 when, fresh from Barnard College, Helen Rogers took a position as social secretary to Elisabeth Mills Reid. Two years later the contingencies of political life (Whitelaw Reid's appointment as ambassador) took her to London. Thus, for the next seven years, years which shaped her future, she was at the center of London's diplomatic and social life. Here she met

the Reids' only son Ogden; they were married in 1911.

Although the correspondence for this period of her life is entirely incoming, a perceptive biographer will get a glimpse of the young Helen Rogers in London through the letters of Francis J. Nash, an ardent admirer. Ogden Reid's correspondence for this period should also be consulted. It is not especially revealing of the early relationship between him and Helen, but it does afford a comparative view of the interests, activities, and circle of friends of the couple for the years before their marriage.

Helen Reid's main activity outside the home between 1914 and 1917 was in the field of women's rights, a lifelong concern. Subject files in the papers adequately document her valiant and successful fight to secure the ballot for women in New York state, a struggle which paved the way nationally for the 19th Amendment. As treasurer of the New York state campaign committee she directed the raising of a half million dollars for the cause. During World War I her efforts were devoted to sending a unit of American women doctors to France. Their services had been refused by the American government, but they were invited by the French. Through the persistence of Mrs. Reid and others, \$200,000 was raised, and 74 doctors were sent abroad.

In 1918 Helen Reid began her newspaper career when she became advertising solicitor for the *Tribune*. It was this department that she directed with great success until the death of her husband in 1947; from then until her retirement in 1955 she was successively president and chairman of the board of directors. Her activities while she was advertising solicitor, however, were not confined to a single department. She exerted a strong influence on the overall direction and policies of the paper, which in 1924 became the *Herald Tribune* through the purchase of Frank Munsey's publication. The most revealing letters for the development of the newspaper during the 1920's are Helen Reid's letters to her mother-in-law, Elisabeth Mills Reid. The latter's correspondence is also interesting for social matters and for insight into the management of a large family estate.

Although the correspondence before 1931 is not voluminous, there are interesting and revealing letters about various facets of the *Tribune*

TELEPHONE
1976 KIMBLE

35 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET

2 February 1924.

Dearest Mother.

Your letter came a few days ago but I fortunately kept myself from writing at once and to-day we are feeling fairly cheerful. Oscar has done a few pieces of work in the way he has handled the news of Mr. Wilson's death. He published an extra

and had the paper on the street fifteen minutes after Mr. Wilson died. The press started eight minutes after his death. The only other paper out was the Evening Telegram which always publishes on Sunday but the Tribune beat it by half an hour and had a much better paper. We sold fifty thousand copies in no time and the

Letter of Helen Reid to her mother-in-law Elisabeth Mills Reid, describing the way in which the New York (Herald) Tribune handled the news of President Wilson's death. From the Reid family papers.

from Marie Meloney, editor of *This Week*, and Fanny Fern Fitzwater, the paper's fashion artist in Paris. For this period, too, historiographers will be interested in Royal Cortissoz' letters to Elisabeth Reid concerning the writing of his two-volume biography of Whitelaw Reid, as well as in Helen Reid's correspondence relating to the publication rights for Ray Stannard Baker's *Woodrow Wilson: Life and Letters* (1926), and Edward M. House's *Intimate Papers of Colonel House* (1929). Similar correspondence concerning the *Tribune's* publication of the *Forrestal Diaries* was written some 20 years later. Other correspondence for the 1920's worthy of singling out is that of Heywood Brown on his reasons for leaving the *Tribune* in 1921, Will Hays and William Allen White on Republican politics, and Grace and Calvin Coolidge for the Reids' close personal relationship with the first family.

Students of foreign policy and American politics will find useful material in Helen Reid's

correspondence beginning in the later 1930's and extending through the 1950's. She was, of course, a liberal Republican and an internationalist. It is not surprising, then, to find her at the forefront of the movements to nominate Wendell Willkie in 1940 and General Eisenhower in 1952. There is good material on both campaigns, in both the general correspondence and subject files. Herbert Hoover and Alfred E. Landon made interesting observations on the 1940 candidates to Mrs. Reid, and the Willkie files themselves obviously contribute more on this election. There is even greater documentation for the 1952 campaign. The best testimony of the importance of Mrs. Reid's role in the Eisenhower campaign came from the general himself in a letter written shortly after the election:

You were indeed the "spark-plug" of the movement that brought me back here and launched me on the trail leading to the responsibility that I shall soon assume. Your personal encouragement and the *Tribune's* editorial support both helped me over many difficulties of the recent campaign.

The friendship and correspondence with President Eisenhower continued after he left the White House. Vietnam was the subject of an exchange

reaction from all sides has been
real appreciation of the Tribune's
doing it. This has come both
from the householders and the
readers. I hope you like the
editorial. It seemed to me
very skillfully done and one that
Mr. Wilson's friends would feel a
queerous position for the Tribune.
Perhaps Mr. Wilson's condition
during the past few days has
not convinced California as much

in August 1965. Distressed that the origins of American involvement in the war were being ascribed to Eisenhower's presidency, she recollected that he recommended only technical and economic help and wrote, "The responsibility for this situation must not stem from you." In reply General Eisenhower pointed out that there were only 350 military people in Vietnam when he left office, and they were technical and training advisers. Although stating that the Free World had made many mistakes in handling the Vietnam problem, he supported the basic American commitment:

However, it is also true that during the entire time that I was in the White House I constantly reiterated that whenever any small nation resisted Communist aggression they could count on our help. As of today South Viet Nam has become a testing ground of the Free World's determination to prevent the creeping enslavement of weak powers.

Mrs. Reid also maintained a cordial relationship with Franklin D. Roosevelt, and their correspondence just before America's entrance into World War II is enlightening. A letter to the President in May 1940, complaining that Congressional action lagged behind public opinion,

as it has been [unclear] but people here
have talked of little else - and the
office for the past forty-eight hours
was swamped with Stephen Cols.

The negotiations with Murray were
considerably delayed after Tom
left. He amused himself with
buying the mail and being apparently
indifferent to any modification of his
offer to you. He broke a post-off
appointments and avoided discussing
any future expectations of continuous
buying on his part - nothing

elicited a three-page response in which the President among other things castigated the "extravagant falsification" of a section of the press in reporting on the policies of the administration. Other Roosevelt letters make it clear that he was not including the *Herald Tribune* in his indictment. Additional correspondence for the 1930's and 1940's which should be examined for national policy and foreign affairs is that of Charles Lindbergh, Joseph E. Davies, Walter Lippmann, Vincent Sheean, Clarence Dillon, and Dorothy Thompson. The break between the *Tribune* and Dorothy Thompson in 1940 over her support of President Roosevelt is recorded in letters between the columnist and Mrs. Reid. Some of the best discussion of the *Tribune's* editorial policies and problems is found in the letters and memoranda of Geoffrey Parsons, chief editorial writer, to Mrs. Reid. Bert Andrews, chief of the Washington Bureau, also wrote to her on political events in the Capital.

The subject files in Helen Reid's papers tell the story of her many civic interests. Through these files one can learn not only of her personal involvement but also a great deal about the work of the institutions and causes to which

she dedicated much of her energies. Barnard College, for example, was always close to her heart; for half a century she served on its board of trustees. A subsidiary activity of the *Herald Tribune* which claimed great interest was the Fresh Air Fund, a program to send city children to summer camps throughout New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Another favorite enterprise was the *Herald Tribune* Forum on Current Problems. The Forum files reflect the public issues of most concern to Americans from 1930 through the 1950's. Representative of still other activities are files for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Hall of Fame, The American Assembly, the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and the Defense Advisory Commission on Women in the Service. Basic, of course, for a study of a history of the newspaper are the many files containing material on its internal operations.

The letters of Whitelaw Reid to his wife, mentioned above, deserve a further word. There are some 350 of these written between 1880 and 1911, with gaps of several years. Of human interest are those of 1880 written during Mr. Reid's courtship of Elisabeth Mills. Letters of 1881 provide inside political information. A close friend of James A. Garfield, Reid wrote letters from Washington at the time of Garfield's inauguration describing something of the event and also revealing some of the backstage maneuvering for Cabinet posts. The most complete series of letters is that covering his years in London. This correspondence supplies fascinating and detailed accounts of diplomatic, political, and social affairs at the Court of St. James's and thus forms a unique supplement to the main body of papers of Whitelaw Reid, which came to the Library in the 1950's and for which a microfilm edition has been prepared.

Unusually complete in themselves, the Reid family papers take on even greater dimensions when studied in association with those of other notable editors and publishers. Among those whose papers are in the custody of the Manuscript Division—a fact which makes the division a leading center for the study of American journalism—are Horace Greeley, Henry Watterson, William Allen White, Josephus Daniels, Manton Marble, Victor Murdock, Henry J. Allen, and Henry Luce.

Hugo L. Black Papers

The Library of Congress has long been an important center for studies of the Supreme Court of the United States and of its individual justices. To its many existing collections of the papers of Supreme Court justices the Library last year was fortunate in adding those of Hugo LaFayette Black (1886–1971).³ This large (ca. 117,000 items) and unusually complete collection, documenting every phase of the long and significant public career of Mr. Justice Black, is a gift of the Black family.

The Black papers, of course, will be of primary interest to judicial biographers. They will find substantial and valuable material for nearly all the stages of their subject's life. Frequently the early years of the life of a public man are largely unrecoverable in terms of manuscript sources. Family history may be meager and correspondence lacking or unrevealing. Some of the typical gaps exist for Justice Black's youth, but there is considerable material for tracing the family genealogy. The justice was keenly interested in his forebears and took time and care to compile vital information about them. Although there are also family letters, they are mostly for the later years. For his years as police judge in Birmingham, Ala. (1910–12), as county prosecutor of Jefferson County (1914–17), and in private law practice before his election to the U.S. Senate, the scrapbooks, clippings, and other printed matter in the collection provide an adequate record.

In 1926 Hugo Black was elected to the Senate from Alabama, succeeding Oscar W. Underwood, and served there until his appointment to the Supreme Court in 1937. His first task after arriving in Washington, as John P. Frank has written, was to educate himself: "The Library of Congress was next door to the Capitol and it became his university; there were many tales of the books sent to him and the books he went to get."⁴ The reading habits of Supreme Court justices, both before and after their ascending the bench, have always been of interest to students of legal thought, and for this subject Black's papers are illuminating, especially the correspondence with publisher Alfred A. Knopf. Justice Black was an omnivorous reader, predominantly in history and the classics.



Photograph of Mr. Justice Black at the time he took his seat (October 1937) on the Supreme Court of the United States. From the Prints and Photographs Division. LC-USZ62-46836

During his 10 years as a Senator, Black was one of the strongest supporters of the New Deal program. His major efforts, well substantiated in the papers, were directed to the enactment of legislation establishing the Tennessee Valley Authority, wage and hour standards, and the regulation of public utilities. His work in investigating merchant marine and airline subsidies, the utility lobbies, and lobbying activities in general attracted national attention for its thoroughness and effectiveness. These achievements are also

supported by the papers and will throw additional light on the legislative history of many of the most important New Deal measures. Beyond their national significance, the papers for this 10-year period will be essential for monographs on Alabama politics. A great deal of material relates to the campaigns of 1926, 1928, 1932, and 1936. This includes correspondence, memo books, reports, speeches, and financial data. Files arranged by county contain constituent mail and other items helpful for drawing a political profile of the region.

Shortly after his landslide election of 1936, President Roosevelt presented his famous so-called Court-packing plan to Congress, a plan which under certain circumstances could have increased the Court to 15 members. Black supported the proposal, forcefully advocating it on a national radio broadcast. The state of contemporary public opinion on this controversial bill may be gauged in the voluminous correspondence, pro and con, which descended upon his office. It was not long after the President met his defeat on this matter that he nominated Black to the Court vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter. He was confirmed by a vote of 63 to 16, but a great storm broke over the appointment in September 1937, when the *Pittsburgh Post Gazette* ran a series of articles revealing that Black had once been a member of the Ku Klux Klan. So violent was the reaction to this news that Black took his case to the people in a nationwide address, explaining that he had long since terminated his brief membership in the Klan, in effect repudiating the organization. Majority response was favorable, and on October 4, 1937, he took his seat as Mr. Justice Black. It was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Court. Preserved in the papers is the avalanche of mail which this episode occasioned, arranged by state and in part by the religious affiliation of the writer.

In the whole history of the United States only slightly over 100 men have occupied a seat on the Supreme Court. At the time of Black's death in September 1971, constitutional scholars of whatever school of jurisprudence were in general agreement that of this number few have left a deeper impress on American constitutional law. For over 34 years on the nation's highest tribunal his paramount concern was that government offi-

cial, federal and state, obey the commands of the Constitution, particularly those enshrined in its Bill of Rights. For an understanding of his judicial philosophy, legal historians have his written opinions in the *U.S. Reports*. Case files containing correspondence, memos, drafts of opinions, and related material for every case in which Justice Black participated form a large segment of the papers. To preserve the confidentiality of the Court's deliberations, this series of the papers is closely restricted. So also are communications with the other justices. In time, however, investigators will be able to expand their knowledge of the landmark decisions of the period through an examination of this body of material. The subjects of litigation represented therein mirror the major problems of American society: church-state relations, free speech and press, racial conflict, criminal justice, voting equality, presidential power. Other series in the Black papers which add to their dimension include the personal correspondence with former law clerks and law professors and a complete file of the justice's speeches and articles covering his years of service on the Court.

In preserving such a complete collection of papers it may be said that Mr. Justice Black gave implicit recognition to the needs of historical scholarship. Fortunately, the Manuscript Division has in its custody the papers of many other justices with whom he served, for ultimate comparative study. At present these include the papers of Chief Justices Hughes and Stone and Associate Justices Burton, Frankfurter, Douglas, and Brennan.

Cultural History

Marian MacDowell Papers

In 1969 the Library acquired the archives of the MacDowell Colony at Peterborough, N.H., which was founded by Marian MacDowell as a memorial to her husband, Edward, the distinguished American composer (1861-1908). Included in the more than 20,000 items was some personal correspondence of Marian MacDowell (1857-1956).

The Library has now acquired a collection of additional personal papers of Marian MacDowell and of her longtime secretary and companion, Nina Maud Richardson, with whom she made her

home in the latter part of her long life and whom Mrs. MacDowell regarded and often addressed as her "daughter." The collection contains more than 1,000 letters, addressed chiefly to Mrs. MacDowell, some of which date back to the late 19th century. One series of the papers—approximately 125 letters of Edward MacDowell to his wife, 1880-1903—has been transferred to the custody of the Library's Music Division, along with 20 original music manuscripts of MacDowell which were part of the collection.

Much of the correspondence is of the type familiar to users of the MacDowell Colony records—letters of recommendation of one writer, artist, or composer by another; letters announcing times of arrival and departure; and letters expressing gratitude for the support offered by Mrs. MacDowell and the colony. A letter from Thornton Wilder to Mrs. MacDowell, June 12, 1929, written in anticipation of his return to the colony, conveys some of its special character:

A week from today, dear Mrs. MacDowell, in the afternoon; and how I bless the day when Mrs. Isaacs first suggested my application—and the place where I first saw in certain persons and in the spirit of the group an ideal of how to work and the dignity and concentration of art pursued single-mindedly.

The letters of recommendation, especially in this group, are rarely routine and frequently contain significant criticism of one artist's work by another.

Thornton Wilder, whose association with the MacDowell Colony was of long standing and was mutually beneficial, is represented by a series of 15 letters, many marked by his particular brand of whimsy. There are also 18 letters of Hamlin Garland, addressed to both the MacDowells and dated just before and just after the turn of the century. By far the largest group of letters by a writer, however, is the series of more than 60 letters from Edwin Arlington Robinson, the "acknowledged deity" of the colony, to Mrs. MacDowell. The letters are chiefly of the 1920's but continue into the 1930's, and one is as early as 1916.

Mrs. MacDowell obviously depended greatly on Robinson's judgment in the selection of "colonists." And Robinson wrote with candor and amused self-awareness of his own special role in the colony. A letter of April 9, 1930, begins: "I can see no place for this amiable youth in 'my'

colony." In another, more guarded letter of July 16, 1925, he wrote:

I am not generally impressed by the enclosure that you sent—chiefly, perhaps, because I have, from experience, almost no faith in poetry that is written in a language not native to the author. There is something in poetry—the thing itself, in fact,—that cannot be transplanted any more than it can be translated, and the attempt results almost always in a sort of "poetical prose" which is usually moonshine. On the other hand, I know nothing of the person in question and so must leave you to follow your own judgment. He may be the greatest genius that ever lived—though it might be better to wait until his book is out. In the meantime please tear this up.

This time, at least, Mrs. MacDowell did not follow his advice.

To the substantial number of poetry manuscripts by Edwin Arlington Robinson donated to the Library by Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, acquisition of this collection of MacDowell papers adds another, "A Christmas Sonnet—To One in Doubt," first published in *McCall's* (December 1927).

Nearly 100 of her letters to Miss Richardson provide unique glimpses of Mrs. MacDowell, especially for the period around 1930. There is also some family correspondence of the Nevins and MacDowell family and an interesting group of letters of condolence at the time of Edward MacDowell's death. Some printed, photographic, and musical material received with the collection can be found in other custodial divisions of the Library. The student of Edward and Marian MacDowell and of the colony by which the one memorialized the other should be particularly aware of the extensive MacDowell holdings in the Music Division.

On March 3, 1938, the publisher John Farrar wrote to Mrs. MacDowell, "What would the world have been without the women with causes?" The cause of Marian MacDowell—to provide the setting for productive achievement and interaction in the arts—succeeded well. Mrs. MacDowell, moreover, lived long enough to witness its success, giving up the executive directorship in her 90th year. Like her younger contemporaries Helen Rogers Reid and Agnes L. Meyer, she changed American cultural history for the better. The Library of Congress now possesses unparalleled resources for the study of her achievement.

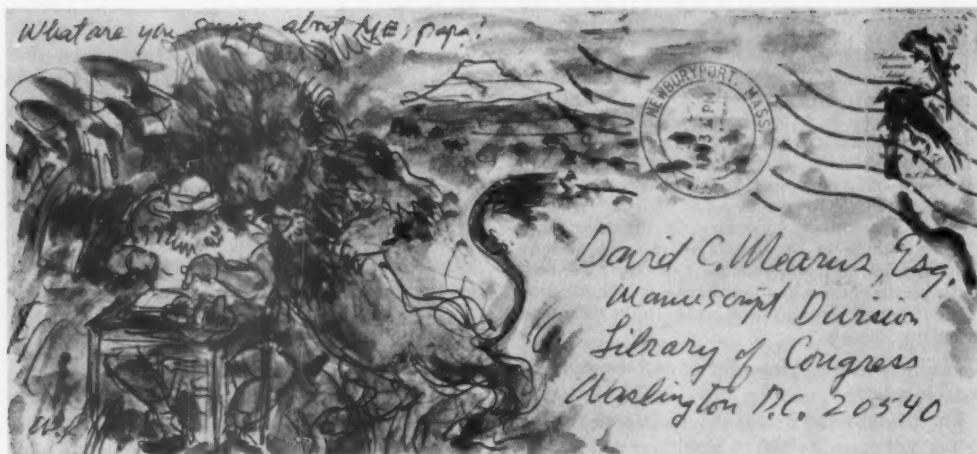
Waldo Peirce*

The artist Waldo Peirce (1884–1970) presented several small groups of his papers to the Library during his lifetime. In 1971 his widow Ellen Peirce made a very large addition to the collection and in 1972 presented the bulk of his remaining papers. The collection now includes approximately 4,000 letters, about evenly divided between family and general correspondence, a single diary, fragmentary and anecdotal reminiscences, verse, college themes, sketches, photographs, and printed matter.

Waldo Peirce was born in Bangor, Maine, and although he spent many years traveling and living abroad and resided at various times in New York, Arizona, and Massachusetts, he always returned to Maine and is clearly identified with the state in which his roots were so deeply set. His boyhood was spent there in comfortable circumstances as the son of the lumber baron Mellen Peirce. Phillips Andover Academy served to prepare him for Harvard, rather than Yale, but the years in Cambridge extended somewhat beyond the traditional four. Well over six feet tall and weighing 200 pounds, Peirce had a liveliness and range of interest that strained against the confines of the classroom, and, in fact, these qualities never left him.

The years after Harvard were spent in European travel and in study at the Julian Academy in Paris and with Ignacio Zuloaga in Spain. Of the Julian Academy Peirce has written that it was "a lusty, roaring school," and that he had "never heard so many cuss words, so many jokes, so many cross words." Everybody was roaring at everybody else all the time, "but they also worked like hell." Study with Zuloaga appears to have been more serene, with young disciples standing in back of the master while he "painted and explained as he worked." Zuloaga could do a picture in two days that would sell for two or three thousand dollars, and praise from him had meaning. When, however, he told Peirce that each of five successive pictures was his best, Peirce's Down-East realism told him that this was "a rate of progress only possible in a beginner."

Peirce was in Europe when World War I began. He signed on as an ambulance driver with the French Army and served in the Vosges Mountains on the Franco-German frontier. A



Envelope illustrated by the artist Waldo Peirce and addressed to David C. Mearns, chief of the Manuscript Division in 1965. Ernest Hemingway, Peirce's close friend of many years, is shown at work, with a kibitzing lion close at hand ("What are you saying about ME, Papa?") and the snows of Kilimanjaro in the background. From the Waldo Peirce papers. LC-USZ62-44850

diary was kept during some of this period, from October 1915 to February 1916, which often reveals, in some 100 pages of text and 30 sketches, warfare at its extreme levels. Additional information on this phase of Peirce's life is contained in an extensive series of long letters written to his mother.

Family correspondence is a hallmark of the Peirce papers, just as relaxed, natural portraits of his five children and boisterous family scenes are distinguishing features of his art. He once wrote that he liked to paint his "kids" because "they insist upon keeping on living, moving, breathing, etc. and will not pose or assume the rigor mortis of the studio model . . . it's like shooting wild duck . . . but I don't shoot anything . . . except with my paint brush." Several hundred letters to his mother have been preserved, ranging in date from 1905 to 1927. This series, then, is important not only for its acute reactions to the Great War but also for its indication of Peirce's wanderings in Europe and North Africa. Other family letters, and there are hundreds of them, are to and from his father, brother, sister, wives, and children.

The general correspondence in the Peirce papers relates very closely to his artistic career and

to the career he made of developing and maintaining a wide circle of friends, many of whom appear to have admired him as much for his epistolary skills and wayward verse as for his art. Among Peirce's regular correspondents were Samuel Eliot Morison, Lincoln Colcord, Christine Weston, Maxwell Perkins, Earnest A. Hooton, Al Capp, and Walter Whitehill. Ernest Hemingway was a close friend, and the two men journeyed through Spain together and often met in later years in Key West and Arizona. Several letters from Ernest and Mary Hemingway are present in the Peirce papers, and Ernest is frequently the subject of letters written by Peirce and others.

Maxwell Perkins, senior editor at Charles Scribner's Sons, had much to do with Hemingway, both as a friend and editor, and in his letters to Peirce often remarked on Hemingway's writing and activities. Perkins was especially interested, though, in persuading Peirce to prepare a volume of his reminiscences. In this he was not entirely successful, for only some 70 typed pages of such a manuscript are to be found in Peirce's papers. Peirce appears to have regretted not having met Perkins' expectations. Years after Perkins' death, Peirce wrote of him with sympathy and with a painter's deftness: ". . . a very shy

sweet soul, always wore a ten gallon Stetson hat even at his desk—or only at his desk—perhaps. Classmate & friend etc.”

Lincoln Colcord, author, one time associate editor of *The Nation*, and member of a Maine seafaring family, had the added distinction of having been born at sea, off Cape Horn in 1883. There are many of his letters in the Peirce papers, and they are invariably of interest. In one, addressed to a third party but forwarded to Peirce's mother in the spring of 1927, he speaks of a winter of work in Minnesota where he had done the complete English text of a book. He felt that the book bade fair to be “a huge success,” and thought that it would be “the literary sensation of the summer,” adding “It's a great work of art. . . .” He was speaking of Ole Rølvaag's *Giants in the Earth*. Colcord had collaborated with Rølvaag in making an idiomatic translation of this masterpiece from the literary Norwegian and wrote the biographical and critical preface.

Samuel Eliot Morison was another longtime friend who, in writing of American art and artists for the period 1902–39 in his *Oxford History of the American People*, mentioned only four painters. One of them was Waldo Peirce. Always the nautical expert, “Skipper Sam,” as he was referred to by Peirce (who may have been only a “barking-dog” navigator himself), gave technical advice on a painting:

The jigger sail has no reef points. You didn't have any, but I just wanted to caution you against inserting them. It runs up and down the mast on a slide but is laced to the boom. The sheet comes down to a triangular bunkin that sticks out from the stern.

An added benefit of writing to Waldo Peirce, apart from the originality and richness of his prompt replies, was the illustrated envelopes in which his letters often arrived. An article in *Time* once called him “one of the few good painters of simple happiness since Renoir,” and as his envelopes passed through the land they gave pleasure to whoever saw them. Art to him was not a matter of prizes, awards, and ribbons, and he felt that any system that segregated certain pictures from others in importance was like determining “who is the best looking gal in America” or pointing to “the best pair of legs in Hollywood. . . . There ain't no such animal nor never was nor shall be. . . .”

Scientific History

Herman Hollerith Papers

Herman Hollerith (1860–1929), whose name is virtually unknown except to historians of science, nevertheless made a considerable impact on 20th-century America through his inventions. Hollerith, who developed the tabulating machine with its machine-readable punchcards, founded the company which by consolidation became the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM).

Born in Buffalo, N.Y., Hollerith graduated from the Columbia School of Mines in 1879 and was appointed a special agent in the U.S. census of 1880. John Shaw Billings, in charge of the vital statistics of that census, provided the germ of the idea which became Hollerith's invention. In a letter of 1919, Hollerith recalled the occasion:

Of course for our life tables we used the population figures and so it happened that one Sunday evening at Dr B tea table he said to me there ought to be a machine for doing the purely mechanical work of tabulating population and similar statistics. We talked the matter over and I remember his idea was something like a type distributing machine. He thought of using cards with the description of the individual shown by notches punched in the edge of the card.

In 1882 Hollerith became an instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then in Boston. In the same 1919 letter, recalling his activities at MIT, he stated:

I made some of my first crude experiments. My idea at that time was to use a strip of paper and punch the record for each individual in a line across the strip. Then I ran this strip over a drum and made contacts through the hole to operate the counters. This you see gave me an ideal automatic feed. The trouble was however that if for example you wanted any statistics regarding chinamen you would have to run miles of paper to count a few chinamen.

After employment in St. Louis, Hollerith took a position at the U.S. Patent Office, where he worked from 1884 to 1890. Describing refinements of his device, he wrote that he:

abandoned the continuous strip and took up individual cards. Some of the very earliest work I did was for the City of Baltimore where I compiled the vital statistics by punching a card for each death with a conductors punch. I punched down one side across the bottom and then up the other side of the card. . . .

One thing that helped me along in this matter was that some time before I was travelling in the west and I had a ticket with what I think was called a punch photograph. When the ticket was first presented to a conductor he punched out a description of the individual, as light hair, dark eyes, large nose etc. So you see I only made a punch photograph of each person.

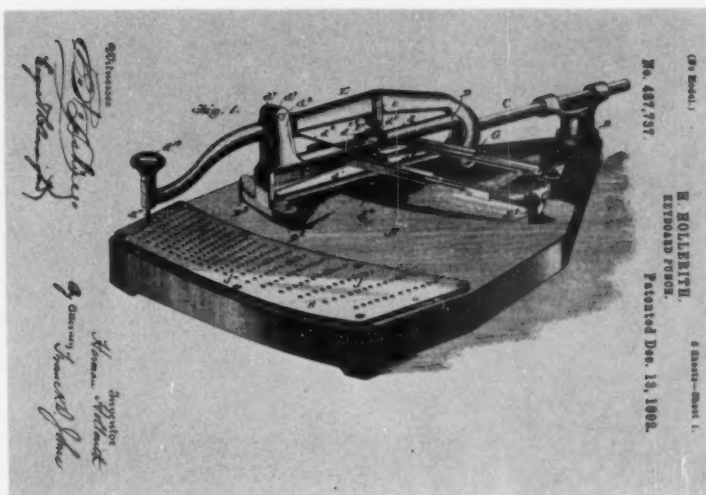
By 1888 Hollerith had developed the essentials of a machine to "read" punched cards and compile the various statistics which would be collected in the census of 1890. His patent of January 8, 1889, described elements for punching, sorting, and counting the data electrically. Hollerith's device was adopted for tabulating the census results, and he immediately gained a degree of prominence from the considerable publicity surrounding the affair. After the census Hollerith adapted his machines for the compilation of agricultural and railroad statistics and then developed tabulators for cost keeping and sales analysis.

An early Hollerith card, used for recording agricultural statistics. From the Herman Hollerith papers.

000	000	0000	000	000	0000	0000
111	111	1111	111	111	1111	1111
222	222	2222	222	222	2222	2222
333	333	3333	333	333	3333	3333
444	444	4444	444	444	4444	4444
555	555	5555	555	555	5555	5555
666	666	6666	666	666	6666	6666
777	777	7777	777	777	7777	7777
888	888	8888	888	888	8888	8888
999	999	9999	999	999	9999	9999
Total Acres, Total Improved, Value Farm, Value Improved, Value Stock, Value Products.						

The Hollerith tabulating system, as used in the census of 1890. The card sorter is shown at the right and the dial counters at the left. From T. C. Martin, "Counting a Nation by Electricity," Electrical Engineer, vol. 12 (November 11, 1891), p. 525. In the Herman Hollerith papers. LC-USZ62-44851





Hollerith's device for recording data on his cards, described in the text. The card is placed in the guide frame (G). The "index finger" (A10-A11) is placed in the punch plate. From Patent 487,736 (December 13, 1892). In the Herman Hollerith papers. LC-USZ62-44852

In 1896 he formed the Tabulating Machine Company to market his components and punchcards, which all the while were being improved. He later recalled that by studying the problem and "hitching up a lot of relays" he finally developed a machine which would "handle cards at the rate of 400 per minute and in this way throw out all inconsistent cards such as widows five years old foreign born in this country less than five years yet reported as naturalized citizens, etc etc." His tabulators were used in recording a number of foreign census returns in the 1890's, and more and more businesses discovered the many ways in which Hollerith's devices could be adapted to their needs. His firm became the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company, the parent company of IBM, and he continued to serve there as consulting engineer until 1921. He died in Washington in November 1929.

Hollerith's papers (ca. 10,000 items) span the dates 1871-1929 but chiefly concern his activities after 1889. There is extensive printed material on the use of his tabulator in the census of 1890 but little correspondence from this period. His later work is documented more extensively in several series, such as personal correspondence (1882-1929); business correspondence (1894-1929), chiefly in his official capacity with the Tabulating Machine Company and Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company; and special correspondence (1905-28), largely devoted to

his many patents and the maintenance of his Virginia farm. There is a long series of printed patents (1886-1924), as well as a miscellany of scrapbooks, blueprints and drawings, newspaper clippings concerning Hollerith and his devices, and a valuable assortment of printed materials, including early ephemeral publications of the Tabulating Machine Company and a selection of Hollerith punchcards. An interesting artifact acquired with the collection is a celluloid punch plate of the type developed for the census of 1890 to transfer data from the enumerators' reports to the Hollerith cards. The plate was used in a "Hollerith Keyboard Punch," similar to a pantagraph. The card was placed in the guide visible at the center of the device, and the operator recorded the data by inserting the machine's "index finger" into the appropriate holes of the punch plate.

Apart from the light they throw on the development of Hollerith's inventions and business enterprises, his papers provide much insight into his personal character. For example, being a careful workman himself, he had no patience with products which he purchased and found not to function properly. There are numerous retained copies of pithy letters in which he complained of ill-constructed automobiles and other unsatisfactory devices. Typical is a 1920 message to the Western Union Telegraph Company:

When I ordered one of your clocks . . . I was under



the impression that the clock would show the correct time. At the present time it is at least 4 minutes out of the way. If you cannot adjust this clock so that it will show the correct time I wish you would remove it and refund the money I have paid you. . . .

The Herman Hollerith papers have been processed and are available for use in the Manuscript Reading Room.

Edward Goodrich Acheson Papers

Another collection acquired last year in the history of science was the papers of Edward Goodrich Acheson, like Herman Hollerith a little-known inventor who nevertheless made a signal contribution to modern technology. Acheson (1856-1931) was the discoverer of carborundum (silicon carbide), the artificial abrasive which

Acheson at work in his laboratory. From the E. G. Acheson papers. LC-USZ62-44853

was one of the factors that made our modern concept of mass production possible.

Acheson's origins were humble. Born the son of a small-town Pennsylvania merchant, he had little formal education and first earned his living as timekeeper, railroad ticket agent, and oil tank gauger. In 1880 he secured a position as draftsman in the Menlo Park laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, who soon recognized his worth and placed him in the experimental laboratory. Within several months Acheson was producing carbon filaments for use in Edison's incandescent lamps, and in 1881 he went to Europe to assist with Edison's exhibit at the International Electrical Exposition in Paris and to prepare pioneer

lighting installations and lamp factories in a number of countries.

After leaving Edison's employ, Acheson worked on a number of experiments, from the reduction of iron ore by natural gas to the production of synthetic rubber. In 1891, cognizant of industry's need for an artificial abrasive, he set out to solve the problem. As he recalled his successful experiment some years later, an

iron bowl, such as plumbers use for holding their melted solder, was attached to one lead from a dynamo and filled with a mixture of clay and powdered coke, the end of an arc light carbon attached to the other lead was inserted into the mixture. The percentage of coke was high enough to carry a current, and a good strong one was passed through the mixture between the lamp carbon and bowl until the clay in the center was melted and heated to a very high temperature. When cold, the mass was examined. It did not fill my expectations, but I, by sheer chance, happened to notice a few bright specks on the end of the arc carbon that had been in the mixture. I placed one on the end of a lead pencil and drew it across a pane of glass. It cut the glass like a diamond. I repeated the experiment, and collected enough of the material to test its abrasive qualities. I mounted an iron disc in a lathe, and, oiling its surface, applied the material which adhered, and with this revolving disc I cut the polished face off the diamond in a finger ring. . . .

Thinking that his new material was composed of carbon and corundum, a native aluminum oxide, he named it "carborundum," although later analysis showed it to be silicon carbide. A sample was sold to a New York diamond cutter for 40 cents a carat, and in September 1891 Acheson organized the Carborundum Company, which was moved in 1895 to Niagara Falls to take advantage of the new source of hydroelectricity harnessed by the Niagara Power Company. Acheson had founded a new industry, and within a few years he had proven the value of his product as an industrial abrasive. By 1910 the Carborundum Company was producing silicon carbide at the rate of 10 million pounds a year, although Acheson was no longer in control of the firm.

In 1899 the Acheson Graphite Company was formed to manufacture graphite, and this operation led to a series of companies utilizing electrothermal processes for the preparation of such products as crucibles, electrodes, colloidal lubricants, and inks. In presenting the Perkin Medal to Acheson in 1910, Charles Chandler remarked

that the inventor had

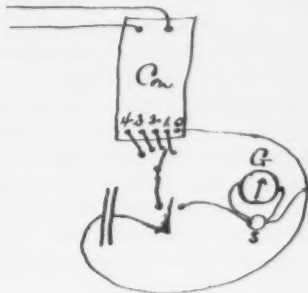
been most successful in discovering entirely new materials suitable for a great variety of purposes, which have become indispensable to the world. He has also been able to devise most perfect methods and appliances for producing his new products on a large scale, and to organize and finance great companies to put his inventions into successful operation.

Most notable of these inventions was carborundum. The discovery which has been called "the scratch heard 'round the world'" helped to bring about a revolution in industry.

1888

May

17 The following are the E.M.F. obtained from the Converter, The Primary Current was obtained from the Street Lines of A.C.E.S. Co. and was supposed to be 1000 volts. The Converter was connected up thus



The 100 cells of Leclanche gave a deflection from the Anderson of 14.0° , this I set the Constant for 148 volts

A page from Acheson's 1888 laboratory notes. From the E. G. Acheson papers.

Acheson's papers, numbering about 13,500 items, document his life and work to an unusual degree. Starting with his youthful enterprises, his scientific activities can be traced by means of extensive correspondence and a number of scientific notebooks, ledgers, and account books. The technical notebooks, which begin in the Edison

years, often contain drawings and records of experiments. There are substantial business correspondence and a series of subject files which will enable the investigator to follow the development of Acheson's companies. The manuscripts are supplemented by selected printed materials, such as identified clippings and publications of the various Acheson enterprises.

Henry Smith Pritchett Papers

A number of notable additions were made in 1972 to the papers of Henry Smith Pritchett (1857-1939), astronomer, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and first president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Pritchett's papers began to come to the Library in 1964; the first gifts originated from the foundation, and later segments have been donated by Mrs. Leonard Waller Pritchett, Henry Pritchett's daughter-in-law.

The year's acquisitions, approximately 4,200 items (1889-1939), chiefly concern Pritchett's later years as college president and foundation executive. His activity in public affairs led him to exchange ideas with many of the prominent men of his time, and the 1972 additions to his papers include correspondence with such contemporaries as Edward Everett Hale, Booker T. Washington, Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry L. Higginson, James Ford Rhodes, Charles G. Dawes, Charles W. Eliot, Henry Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, and Charles Francis Adams.

By far the most interesting letters among Pritchett's papers are those he exchanged with five Presidents: Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt began when "T. R." was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Pritchett began to send the President advice in 1901 on matters as diverse as official appointments and the relationship of government and science. Pritchett's letters evoked from Roosevelt, as they did from later Presidents, replies of frequent and sometimes exceptional value. For example, a 12-page, typed letter of December 14, 1904, outlined Roosevelt's position on the situation of the Negro

in the South. Agreeing with Pritchett generally that "the principal hope of the negro must lie in the sense of justice and good-will of the people in the South and that the northern people can do but little for him," Roosevelt suggested that "the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment at the time it was passed was a most inischievous mistake; but to admit this is very different from admitting that it is wise, even if it were practicable, now to repeal that amendment." Roosevelt thought the 14th Amendment commendable, although he felt that "as conditions are now . . . it is unwise and would do damage rather than good to press for its active enforcement by any means that Congress has at its command." Yet to Pritchett's suggestion that responsibility for dealing with the Negro should remain with the states, Roosevelt replied that if he had "adopted such a policy in its entirety during the last two years, slavery would be at this moment re-established in the guise of peonage in portions of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia." The letter continues in the frank vein of Roosevelt at his best, as does another letter of considerable interest, dated November 23, 1910, in which he discusses in retrospect his part in the campaign of 1910.

Pritchett's correspondence with Taft started with a 1904 invitation to Taft, then Secretary of War, to address the MIT commencement. In four years the President-elect was receiving suggestions for Cabinet appointments from Pritchett, who volunteered himself as a golfing partner and thereafter seems to have had ready access to the President. Among the many letters from Taft to Pritchett is one of November 19, 1918, in which, speaking of Wilson, Taft suggested that "we are dealing with a temperment [sic] in the White House which is as cold-bloodedly autocratic as any that I have ever encountered. My friend Theodore is nothing compared to Woodrow. Woodrow could give points in politics to Theodore." Pritchett replied with an anecdote about Wilson:

There is a classic story of him at Princeton which is typical.

When he was carrying out his reforms in the college, some of which I think were admirable, he demanded enormous power of the trustees. One of these said to him one day, "Mr. President, don't you think it would be better to persuade these men gradually

to come into your plans rather than to demand such coercive measures?" "Why," said Wilson in reply, with that perfect simplicity, "How can I democratize this college unless I have absolute authority?"

A number of letters were exchanged between Pritchett and Wilson throughout the future President's years at Princeton and as governor of New Jersey. Lamenting the lack of funds available to him as president of Princeton, Wilson wrote on May 4, 1909:

I have recently been tempted in my weakness to wish that they would call me to the University of Michigan or somewhere else where with a change of venue I might approach the problem of university life from a fresh quarter.

Fifteen months later he confided to Pritchett concerning the governorship of New Jersey that when responsible men approached me in the matter, . . . I had no choice but to consent to allow my name to be presented for the nomination, because I have all my life preached the duty of educated men to render political service when called upon. It went hard, none the less, to make the decision. I have just won a substantial victory at Princeton. . . . But the other thing came to me in a form which seemed to make my duty clear.

An interesting dossier (1910-32) concerning Wilson's application to the Carnegie Foundation for a retirement allowance supplements the correspondence.

Exchanges between Pritchett and Herbert Hoover span the years 1920-37, touching on such subjects as food administration in Europe, the Bonus Bill, the Volstead Act, Hoover's presidential campaign, and civil liberties. The last letter from Hoover was in reply to a 1937 outcry from the conservative Pritchett that pending legislation regulating child labor was

one of the hardest blows at our form of government ever attempted. It proposes to take away from the states, the communities and the parents the occupational control, not of children alone, but of all persons up to the age of 18. It is a socialistic measure pure and simple. Its principal support comes from that eminent Socialist Miss Perkins the Secretary of Labor (Her true name is Mrs. Paul Wilson).

Hoover replied on January 13, 1937, that he disagreed; his "first advocacy of the subject was in 1924 and I have done so continuously over years. I have never regarded it as Socialism. I have never been able to see any thing Marxian about it. . . ." Despite his objection to many of his programs, Pritchett exchanged several friendly letters

with President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935 concerning a proposed political appointment and a decision of the Supreme Court.

Although the 1970 additions to Pritchett's papers are dominated by the letters of eminent men, there are thousands of pieces of routine correspondence to document his own later activities, as well as the typescript of an unpublished autobiography, several travel diaries, and numerous typescripts of Pritchett's frequent speeches and articles.

Collections

Crosby Noyes Boyd Collection

As a farm boy in Maine, Crosby Stuart Noyes (1825-1908) often walked for miles after a day's work in the fields to borrow books to read. He developed a facility for writing and at the age of 15 produced in handwriting a four-page newspaper. At 22, with less than \$2 and no promise of employment, he came to Washington, D.C., where he held a succession of odd jobs until he found a position as a journalist. In 1855 at the age of 30 he became a reporter for the Washington *Evening Star*. From that position he rose to assistant editor, then manager (without the title), and finally, after organizing a company to buy the paper in 1867, editor in chief, a position he held for 41 years. When he died he left a bound volume in which were mounted letters, documents, pictures, and memorabilia that he especially treasured. Ultimately the volume was inherited by his grandson, Crosby Noyes Boyd, who in 1972 added it to materials he had already donated to the Library of Congress.

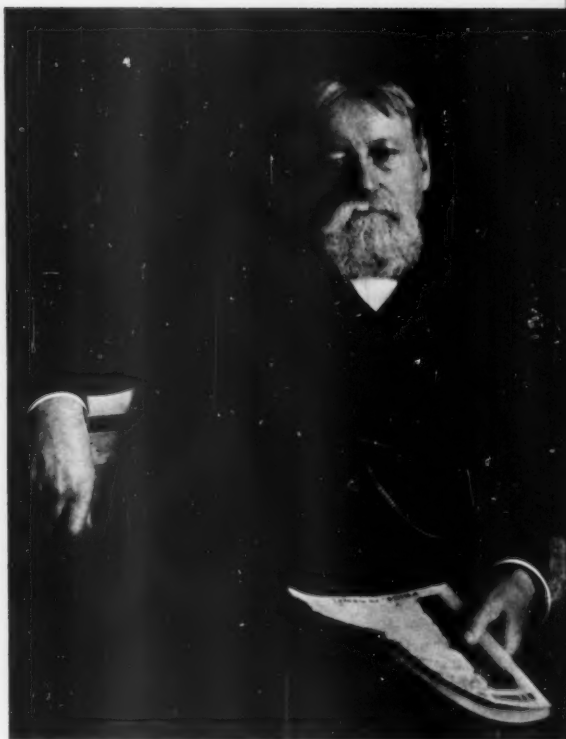
A few of Crosby Noyes' treasures are papers relating to his ancestors, such as the document signed by Samuel Adams, governor of Massachusetts, commissioning Noyes' grandfather, Nicholas Noyes, as an ensign in the state militia in 1796. Others are manuscripts in the handwriting of famous early Americans, including a receipt for 11 pounds written by Patrick Henry, September 25, 1791, and a message of February 23, 1806, from Thomas Jefferson to "Mr. Read" expressing appreciation for a gift of "curious fossil teeth."

Some of the items are letters to and from William D. Wallach, Noyes' predecessor as editor

in chief of the *Star*. Among these materials is a letter of December 26, 1864, from Belle Boyd. A spy for the Confederacy who had twice been arrested and imprisoned by the U.S. Government, Belle Boyd went to England in the spring of 1864. There she married Sam Wylde Hardinge, a former officer in the U.S. Navy. On December 6, 1864, the *Star* reported that Hardinge had been captured at Martinsburg, Va., where he had gone, he insisted, to find Belle's sister and take her North to put her in school. "His statements are discredited, however," said the *Star*, "and military authorities believe Belle herself is lurking somewhere in the vicinity in which Harding [sic] was captured." The *Star* also reported that according to Hardinge, Belle had been "discarded by the rebel sympathizers in Europe." In London, Belle read the *Star* and wrote to Wallach, characterizing the story about her and her husband as "false in the extreme." "First, allow me to inform you that I am not 'lurking about the vicinity in which my Husband was captured', & next, that I am not 'discarded by the rebel sympathizers in Europe'—I associate with none but Southerners & sympathizers with the South." Belle further asserted that the manner in which Northerners had heaped upon her "all the vilest epithets that could be thought of" would not, contrary to their hopes, "crush" her; rather, such words merely "added Laurels to the Wreaths" she had won. She predicted, moreover, a "brighter future, when the South shall have gained her independence & Liberty shall once more rule."

Most of the items in the album relate to Noyes himself or to the *Star* under his editorship. Letters, pictures, and passes reveal his activities as a journalist who liked to cover major news stories. He appears to have gone to the trial and execution of John Brown, the execution of Henry Wirz, the trial and hanging of the Lincoln assassination conspirators, and the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

At Lincoln's first inaugural ceremony, Noyes was handed—possibly by Lincoln himself—a copy of the President's address, and the *Star* was the first newspaper to publish it. The first four pages of the manuscript are in the album. Noyes' copy is almost identical to the one from which Lincoln read and which is in the Lincoln papers in the Library of Congress. Both consist of galley proofs that the President-elect brought from



As editor in chief of the Evening Star, Crosby Stuart Noyes made the well-being of the District of Columbia his paper's major concern. Upon his death at the age of 83, his chief competitor, the Washington Post, said of his 60 years of journalistic labors: "Every day in all those years has seen the mark of his genius stamped in some way upon the development and the destiny of the National Capital." From the Prints and Photographs Division. LC-USZ62-44854

Springfield, Ill., and both have extensive handwritten changes. The emendations on Lincoln's manuscript are in his own hand, and those on the manuscript given to Noyes were copied from Lincoln's by a now unknown person.

In September 1861 Lincoln sent to the *Star* a copy of his letter to Gen. John C. Fremont concerning the liberation of slaves. The President personally signed the copy, "Your Obt. Servt A. Lincoln." Many years later, when Carl Sandburg looked at the album and saw the signature he was so impressed by its distinctive character that he obtained permission from Crosby Noyes Boyd to

reproduce it on the covers of the four volumes of *Abraham Lincoln; the War Years* (New York: Harcourt, Brace [c1939]).

Late in 1867 Mark Twain came to Washington to take a position as secretary to Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada. Upon reading issues of the *Star*, he saw a humorous connection between the futile efforts of Irish Fenians in England to free an imprisoned leader by blowing up the bottom of the jail and the equally vain attempts of President Andrew Johnson to remove Edwin M. Stanton from the position of Secretary of War. Johnson suspended Stanton, but the latter refused to leave office. On December 14, 1867, Twain sent to the *Star* an essay entitled "A New Cabinet 'Regulator,'" in which he advocated the adoption of the Irish method of blasting with explosives as a means of removing unwanted cabinet officers in the United States. "The thing looks feasible to me. . . . Why distress Secretary Stanton with arguments & theories, when he could be so suddenly and pleasantly convinced by the graceful logic of this new Fenian Persuader?" At the end of his holograph essay, now mounted on four pages of the album, Twain added a postscript suggesting that blowing Stanton up would perhaps be less desirable than blowing him down. "It is just possible that if you blew him up, you might elevate him so much above his fellow-citizens as to excite envy. Envy is bad. Let the powder be placed above him, & blow him downwards."

A *Star* report on the meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association in Washington in 1875 included a brief paragraph headed "Mrs. Woodhull's Doctrine of Free Love" which mentioned the "free-love abomination." Victoria Claflin Woodhull, an advocate of equal rights for women, was staying at the Willard Hotel. She noted indignantly that the reference to her was not only derogatory but also irrelevant to the story. She promptly wrote a letter to the editor. "I do not intend longer quietly to permit Editors to bandy my name about in whatsoever connection without calling them to account," she said. "I have too long been the victim of Epithets coupled with my social views, without stating what those views are. . . ." She then defined what free love meant to her:

The vital point around which all my views and advocacies cluster is that no woman should ever be com-

pelled to the liability of bearing children against her will. This is freedom. Anything less than this is slavery. This is what Free Love means. Is this an abomination? The reason I demand freedom for women is that they may have the supreme control of their bodies—of their maternal functions. This they do not have in marriage; cannot have unless they are free. Is it an abomination for a woman to be free? to be Queen in the domain of sex?

Unwanted children, she argued, largely made up society's "vicious and miserable classes."

If the people would have no more murderers; no more thieves; no more criminals of any class; nor any more insane and idiotic, they must place woman in a position where she shall never become pregnant except when she desires it; and where, when pregnant, she shall be surrounded by such favorable conditions as will make her always happy; then she will bear Gods to the race instead of the mere abortions that now too frequently cumber humanity.

Free love an abomination, indeed! . . . if it be, then I say let us have the abomination.

Naval Historical Foundation Collection

William F. Halsey, Jr., Papers

The NHF Collection was enhanced in 1972 with the deposit of the papers of Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., a name synonymous with dramatic American naval victories against the Japanese in World War II. Numbering over 22,000 items, the Halsey papers consist of the admiral's incoming and outgoing letters, World War II campaign narratives, journals, memoranda, military orders, poems, and songs. The largest portion of the papers cover the years 1942–59; except for his orders there is only a small amount of material for the study of his early naval career. There is quite full coverage, however, for Admiral Halsey's personal activities and business career after his retirement in 1949.

The most important material in the Halsey papers relates to the naval war in the Pacific. It is in the form of war diaries, fleet logs, and campaign narratives. There is also an interesting series of letters between Admirals Halsey and Nimitz (1941–45), in which the two discuss such subjects as personnel, shipping, duties of officers, military locations, battles, and personal interests.

The Halsey papers are a complement to those of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King and Marine Corps General Merritt Edson, described in the Library's *Quarterly Journal* of October 1971.

Reproductions

For the second consecutive year, more than 1,000 reels of microfilm were added to the division's collections. The microfilm edition of the Library's William Howard Taft papers made up more than half the total number of new reels. This edition and the six-volume *Index to the William Howard Taft Papers*, released simultaneously, are the culmination of several years' work and represent one of the most ambitious single filming and indexing projects ever undertaken. Completion of the Taft *Index* and film brought to approximately 2,300 reels the amount of microfilm made available through the Library's presidential papers program, representing the papers of 20 Presidents. Films and indexes of papers of three more Presidents (Wilson, Garfield, Jefferson), numbering some 800 additional reels of microfilm and five index volumes, will complete the series and will be reported next year.

Microfilm editions of several other collections were completed during the year. For the Nelson W. Aldrich papers (73 reels) a register and index have been prepared. For the American Colonization Society records (now complete in 330 reels),

a register is being prepared for publication. A register for the papers of Whitelaw Reid, which were published in 1958 in a microfilm edition of 239 reels, was completed in 1972. The recent large-scale additions to the Reid family papers described above may necessitate some supplementary filming in the future.

NOTES

¹ August Meier, "Frederick Douglass' Vision for America: A Case Study in Nineteenth-Century Negro Protest," in *Freedom and Reform*, ed. Harold M. Hyman and Leonard W. Levy (New York: Harper & Row, 1967), p. 127.

² Records of the American Council of Learned Societies, *Dictionary of American Biography File-Articles*. Manuscript Division, LC.

³ In this report and in the list that follows, an asterisk indicates restriction on access to the collection. Information concerning access may be sought through the Chief, Manuscript Division.

⁴ John P. Frank, "Hugo L. Black," in *The Justices of the United States Supreme Court 1789-1969: Their Lives and Major Opinions*, ed. Leon Friedman and Fred L. Israel, 4 vols. (New York: Chelsea House, 1969), 3: 2326.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION ACQUISITIONS, 1972

Listed below are the principal manuscript acquisitions of the Library of Congress that were added to the holdings of the Manuscript Division during 1972. Manuscripts in the fields of law, music, maps, and Orientalia, books in manuscript, and reproductions of manuscripts not of specific interest for U.S. history are described in other reports in the *Quarterly Journal*.

The arrangement is alphabetical by collection title within the following classified scheme.

- I. Presidential Papers
- II. Personal Papers
 - A. Diplomatic, Military, Political, and Social History
 - 1. Colonial, Revolutionary, and National Period (to 1860)
 - 2. Civil War—Reconstruction (to 1900)
 - 3. 20th Century
 - B. Literary and Cultural History
 - C. Scientific History
- III. Collections
- IV. Archives and Records
- V. Reproductions
 - A. Domestic
 - B. Foreign

Gifts and purchases of a small number of items for addition to existing collections are not always included in the list of acquisitions. Among the benefactors who, by gift or deposit of such material, have strengthened the national manuscript collections are the following: Miss Lucy

Logan Adams, Louisville, Ky.; Grover Batts, Washington, D.C.; Raymond J. Corsini, Honolulu, Hawaii; Edward A. Ellis, Castleton, Vt.; Mrs. Lewis Faucett, Northport, Ala.; Mrs. George B. Gregg, Canandaigua, N.Y.; Dolice E. Hardenbrook, San Diego, Calif.; Mrs. Katharine A. Kellock, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Fritz Lipmann, New York, N.Y.; Literary Society of Washington, D.C.; Harold S. Miller, Dayton, Ohio; Dr. Adam G. N. Moore, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Emery Neff, Westmoreland, N.H.; Norman Underwood, Washington, D.C.; Franz von Recum, Hampton Bays, L.I., N.Y.; The White House (Curator's Office), Washington, D.C.; Prof. Martynas Yčas, Syracuse, N.Y.

A key to the symbols used follows:

- A Addition
- ADS Autograph document signed
- ADfS Autograph draft signed
- ALS Autograph letter signed
- ANS Autograph note signed
- D Deposit
- G Gift
- Ms Manuscript
- LS Letter signed
- N New
- P Purchase
- T Transfer
- TLS Typed letter signed
- TMs Typed manuscript
- * See note 3, page 322

<i>Collection title</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Approximate number of items</i>
I. Presidential Papers			
Arthur, Chester Alan	Estate of C. A. Arthur III San Francisco, Calif.	G A	1, 200
Cleveland, Grover	Goodspeed's Book Shop Boston, Mass.	P A	6
	John Howell San Francisco, Calif.		
	Charles Hamilton, Inc. New York, N.Y.		
Coolidge, Calvin AMs, 1927	Mrs. Everett Sanders Dearborn, Mich.	G/P A	3
TLS, to Newton E. Turgeon, 1925	Charles Hamilton, Inc. New York, N.Y.		
Garfield, James A. ALS, to Wallace J. Ford, 1864	Parke-Bernet Galleries New York, N.Y.	P A	1
See II. A. 2 below s.v. Robison			
Grant, Ulysses S. ANS, 1861 (copy)	Mrs. Brian A. Diebold Fayetteville, N.C.	G/P A	2
ALS, to James Hazlitt, 1846	Swann Galleries New York, N.Y.		
Harding, Warren G. See II. A. 3 below, s.v. Phillips			
Harrison, Benjamin ALS, to Edwards Pierrepoint, 1888	Bruce Gimelson Fort Washington, Pa.	P A	1
Jackson, Andrew ALS, to Washington Jackson, 1813	Charles Hamilton, Inc. New York, N.Y.	P A	4
AMs, n.d. LS, to William H. Crawford, 1816	Kenneth Rendell, Inc. Somerville, Mass.		
ALS, to Robert Armstrong, 1838			

<i>Collection title</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Approximate number of items</i>
I. Presidential Papers—Continued			
Lincoln, Abraham ALS, to Mary Owens, 1837	James Parrott Glendale, Calif. Mrs. Dorothy P. Wiggs El Paso, Texas	G/D/T	6
ALS, to Edwin Stanton, 1864	Mrs. Ruth J. Bourgougnon San Francisco, Calif.		
ALsS, 1859, 1864, 1865 (copies) ADS, 1844 (copy)			
McKinley, William ALS, to A. E. Bonsall, 1877	Bruce Gimelson Autographs Fort Washington, Pa.	P A	1
Madison, James ALS, to Mr. Dinsmore, 1809	Winyah Indigo Society Georgetown, S.C.	G A	1
Monroe, James ALS, 1817	Parke-Bernet Galleries New York, N.Y.	P A	1
Roosevelt, Franklin D. See II. A. 3 below s.v. Landis			
Roosevelt, Theodore	various autograph dealers	P A	22
Taft, William Howard	Mrs. Frederick J. Manning Haverford, Pa. National Archives Washington, D.C.	G/T/A	11
Washington, George ALS, to Benjamin Grymes, 1787	King V. Hostick Springfield, Ill.	P A	1
Wilson, Woodrow	various autograph dealers	P A	14

<i>Collection title</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Approximate number of items</i>
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II. Personal Papers

A. Diplomatic, Military, Political, and Social History

1. Colonial, Revolutionary, and National Period (to 1860)

Brown, John

See III below, s.v. Sykes

Davis, Timothy	Benjamin Tighe Athol, Mass.	G N	1 vol.
Dwight, Henry Williams	Christie, Inc. London, England	P N	24
French, Benjamin Brown	S. LeRoy French New York, N.Y.	G A	1 vol.
Galloway, Joseph	Sotheby & Co. London, England	P A	3
Hoffa Family (Photocopies)	Mitchell Memorial Library State College, Miss.	P N	18
Lay, George Washington	Edwin D. McCauley Swarthmore, Pa.	G A	1 vol.
Weber, Charles Henry Journal, 1859	Robert R. Weber Glendale, Calif.	G N	2
Woodbury, Levi, and Charles Levi Woodbury	Robert S. Pace Washington, D.C.	G A	5

2. Civil War—Reconstruction (to 1900)

Chamberlain, Joshua L.	Miss Rosamond Allen South Duxbury, Mass.	G A	200
Cushing, Caleb See III below, s.v. Howe			
Douglass, Frederick	National Park Service Washington, D.C.	T A	6,000
Fell, Jesse W.	Mrs. Robert D. Richardson Concord, Mass.	G A	1,200
Fish, Hamilton	The Honorable Hamilton Fish New York, N.Y.	G A	300

<i>Collection title</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Approximate number of items</i>
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II. Personal Papers—Continued

A. Diplomatic, Military, Political, and Social History—Continued

2. Civil War—Reconstruction (to 1900)—Continued

Grebe, Balzar Civil War diary	Herbert A. Ehlers Emporium, Pa.	G N	2
Harrington, Purnell F. See III below, s.v. Naval Historical Foundation			
Harvey, Charles Henry	Estate of Arvilla D. Merrill Washington, D.C.	G N	150
Ingersoll, Robert Green	Strand Book Store New York, N.Y.	P A	265
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency	The Scriptorium Beverly Hills, Calif.	P A	5
Richardson, Charles H. Diaries, 1862-67	Mrs. M. E. Bush Silver Spring, Md.	G N	3
Robison, John P. Correspondence with James A. Garfield	Robert A. Siegel New York, N.Y.	P N	145
Russell, William R.	Charles Cooney Woodbridge, Va.	G N	85
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3. 20th Century

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A. Diplomatic, Military, Political, and Social History—Continued			
3. 20th Century—Continued			
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A. Diplomatic, Military, Political, and Social History—Continued			
3. 20th Century—Continued			
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A. Diplomatic, Military, Political, and Social History—Continued			
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	Dr. James T. Patterson Bloomington, Ind.		
Wiley, Harvey W.	John Wiley Washington, D.C.	G A	235
Woods, Arthur	Mrs. John Woods Severna Park, Md.	G N	150
Wotherspoon family	Rear Adm. Alexander S. Wotherspoon Washington, D.C.	G N	76
B. Literary and Cultural History			
Bryant, Florence Correspondence with Genevieve Taggard	Mrs. Florence Bryant San Jose, Calif.	G N	9

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B. Literary and Cultural History—Continued			
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Clapp, Verner W.	Mrs. Verner W. Clapp Chevy Chase, Md.	D N	11, 000
Faulkner (William) Concordance	Faulkner Concordance Project College Park, Md.	G N	4
Flanner-Solano	Miss Janet Flanner Paris, France	D A	65
	Miss Solita Solano Orgeval, France		
Griswold, Ralph E.	Ralph E. Griswold Williamsburg, Va.	G N	1, 000
Holmes, John Haynes	Dr. Roger W. Holmes South Hadley, Mass.	G A	100
	Dr. Donald Harrington New York, N.Y.		
Kroll, Lucy	Mrs. Lucy Kroll New York, N.Y.	D A	42, 000
Krutch, Joseph Wood	Mrs. Joseph W. Krutch Tucson, Ariz.	G A	1, 600
MacDowell, Marian (Mrs. Edward)	Zeitlin & VerBrugge Los Angeles, Calif.	P N	2, 500
Mansfield, Richard See III below, s.v. Wilstach			
Michener, James A.	James A. Michener Pipersville, Pa.	D A	7, 700
Millay, Edna St. Vincent	Mrs. Norma Millay Ellis Austerlitz, N.Y.	G A	20

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II. Personal Papers—Continued			
B. Literary and Cultural History—Continued			
Novotny, Antonin	Miss Marie Novotny Rochester, Minn.	G A	200
Peirce, Waldo*	Mrs. Waldo Peirce Salem, Mass.	G A	2,000
Price, Vincent	Vincent Price Los Angeles, Calif.	D A	1,600
Rickey, Branch*	Estate of Branch Rickey St. Louis, Mo.	G N	38,000
Rukeyser, Muriel	Miss Muriel Rukeyser New York, N.Y.	D A	110
Sifton, Paul F.	Mrs. Paul F. Sifton Bailey Island, Maine.	G A	18,500
Stout, Wesley W.	Mr. L. Eugene Johnson Louisville, Ky.	G N	650
Traubel, Horace	Miss Gertrude Traubel Philadelphia, Pa.	G A	300
	Charles E. Feinberg Detroit, Mich.		
"Vic and Sade" radio scripts	LC Copyright Office	T N	601
Wheelock, John Hall	John Hall Wheelock New York, N.Y.	D A	16
Whitman, Walt See III below, s.v. Feinberg-Whitman			
Wister, Owen	Mrs. Walter Stokes St. Davids, Pa.	G A	19
C. Scientific History			
Abraham, Karl	Grant Allen London, England	G N	56

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II. Personal Papers—Continued			
C. Scientific History—Continued			
Acheson, Edward G.	Howard A. Acheson Margaret A. Stuart New York, N.Y.	G N	13,500
	Raymond Szymanowitz Madison, N.J.		
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Ames, Louise Bates—Frances Ilg	Dr. Louise Bates Ames New Haven, Conn.	G A	850
Cattell, James McKeen	Dr. McKeen Cattell New York, N.Y.	G A	34,400
Dreikurs, Rudolf	Mrs. Rudolf Dreikurs Chicago, Ill.	G A	2,300
	Dr. Manford A. Sonstegard Morgantown, W. Va.		
Freud, Anna*	Dr. Anna Freud London, England	G N	1,400
Freud, Harry	Mrs. Harry Freud Belleville, Mich.	G N	6,000
Gamow, George	Mrs. George Gamow Sausalito, Calif.	D A	68
Hollerith, Herman	Family of Herman Hollerith Washington, D.C.	G N	10,000
MacKaye, Benton	Benton MacKaye Shirley Center, Mass.	G N	25
Paine, Thomas O.	Dr. Thomas O. Paine New York, N.Y.	G N	8,300
Pritchett, Henry Smith	Mrs. Leonard W. Pritchett Westbrook, Conn.	G A	4,200

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C. Scientific History—Continued			
Sarasin, Paul*	Dr. Charlotte Birkhauser-Sarasin Basel, Switzerland	G N	10
Tuve, Merle A.	Dr. Merle A. Tuve Chevy Chase, Md.	G N	140, 000
Washburn, Edward Wight	Family of Edward W. Washburn	G N	500
Weiss, Edoardo	Dr. Emilio Weiss Chevy Chase, Md.	G A	2, 000
	Dr. Guido Weiss Chicago, Ill.		
Wolman, Abel	Dr. Abel Wolman Baltimore, Md.	G A	1, 500
III. Collections			
Boyd, Crosby Noyes	Crosby N. Boyd Washington, D.C.	G A	1 vol. (140)
Cox, H. Bartholomew French spoliation claims	H. Bartholomew Cox Oxon Hill, Md.	G A	120
Feinberg-Ciardi, John	Charles E. Feinberg Detroit, Mich.	D N	800
Feinberg-Whitman, Walt	Charles E. Feinberg Detroit, Mich.	D/P A	16
	various dealers		
Howe, Letitia T. 25 ALsS, Caleb Cushing	Miss Letitia T. Howe New York, N.Y.	G A	35
Kupp, Jan Dutch documents, 1590-1700	Prof. Jan Kupp Victoria, B.C., Canada	G N	500

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Love, John James Hervey Civil War	Mrs. F. A. Nelson, Jr. Upper Montclair, N.J.	G N	50
Naval Historical Foundation Separate collections:	Naval Historical Foundation Washington, D.C.	D A	35, 526
Danforth, Herman L.		D N	1
Halsey, William F.		D N	22, 650
Harrington, Purnell Frederick		D N	100
Lockwood, Charles A.		D N	7, 600
Melville, George W.		D N	250
Parsons, William Sterling		D N	1, 500
Sims, William Sowden		D A	3, 000
U.S.S. President Lincoln Club		D N	200
Wilkinson, Theodore Stark		D N	225
Sykes, Velma West John and Mary Brown	Mrs. Velma W. Sykes Fort Collins, Colo.	G N	20
Wilstach, Paul Richard Mansfield	Estate of Paul Wilstach New York, N.Y.	G A	07
IV. Archives and Records			
American Council of Learned Societies	ACLS New York, N.Y.	G A	12, 000
American Society of Adlerian Psychology	Dr. Rowena R. Amsbacher Burlington, Vt.	G N	600
International Psychoanalytical Association	Dr. P. J. Van der Leeuw Amsterdam, Holland	G N	9, 000
MacDowell Colony	Peterborough Historical Society Peterborough, N.H.	G A	90

<i>Collection title</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Approximate number of items</i>
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IV. Archives and Records—Continued

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National Consumers League	National Consumers League Washington, D.C.	G A	9, 000
National Society of Arts and Letters	NSAL Honolulu, Hawaii	G N	2, 500
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Proprietors of Locks and Canals on the Connecticut River	Holyoke Water Power Co. Holyoke, Mass.	G N	3, 200

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Recent Publications of the Library of Congress¹

Africana Acquisitions. Report of a Publication Survey Trip to Nigeria, Southern Africa, and Europe, 1972. By Julian Witherell, African Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division. 1973. 122 p. Between January and June 1972 Dr. Witherell visited government agencies, universities, libraries, archives, and other research organizations issuing material relating to African studies in seven African and eight European countries. The report describes his findings in each country. An appendix lists the organizations visited, and there is an index to subjects covered in the report.

A Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Social Sciences. Rev. ed. Compiled by the National Referral Center. 1973. 700 p. \$6.90, domestic postpaid; \$6.25, GPO Bookstore. Produced with support from the National Science Foundation, this volume updates and extends the coverage of a directory by the same title published in 1965. Social sciences have been defined broadly to encompass such areas as recreation, education, and business. Listed are 2,480 organizations, including libraries, information centers, professional societies, universities, and industrial firms, willing to extend their information services to the public, as well as federal, state, and local government agencies. A subject index, keyed to the sequential numbering, is included.

A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress, Vol. 7. Compiled by Clara Egli LeGear, Geography and Map Division. 1973. 708 p. \$9.40, domestic postpaid; \$8.75, GPO Bookstore. This volume is the third supplement to Philip Lee Phillips' *List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, published in four volumes from 1909 to 1920. Included are descriptions of 8,181 atlases of the Western Hemisphere which were published before 1968 and received in the Library between 1920 and 1969. An eighth volume, which is an index to Volume 7, is in press.

National Aspects of Creating and Using MARC/RECON Records. By the RECON Working Task Force, edited by John C. Rather and Henriette D.

Avram. 1973. 48 p. \$2.75, domestic postpaid; \$2.50, GPO Bookstore. This report describes the special studies undertaken by the RECON Working Task Force in several problem areas related to the retrospective conversion of catalog records to machine-readable form.

Pioneer Imprints from Fifty States. By Roger J. Trienens, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Processing Department. 1973. 87 p. \$4.25. The earliest examples of printing in the Library's collections from within the present-day boundaries of each state are described and illustrated. Information about the origin of printing in each state and about the provenance of these early imprints is included. The chronological arrangement gives an idea of the movement of printers and presses across the country.

Two Rebuses from the American Revolution. Library of Congress Facsimiles No. 5-1 and 5-2. \$2.50. Two facsimiles, each approximately 10×14 inches and suitable for framing, of rebuses published by Matthew Darly, a London caricaturist, in 1778 as satiric comments on England's attempt to negotiate peace that year with the colonists. "America to Her Mistaken Mother," in color, represents America's lack of faith in the British offers, and "Britannia to America," in black and white, shows England's willingness to meet many of the colonists' demands when faced with an American alliance with France. Translations of the rebuses and a note on the historical background are included on the folder. Produced through the Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund. For sale by the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

¹ Publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, unless otherwise noted. All orders must be prepaid. Checks for items ordered from the LC Information Office should be made payable to the Library of Congress. Remittance to the Superintendent of Documents may be made by coupon, money order, express order, check, or charge against a deposit account.

Publications for the Bicentennial of the American Revolution ¹

The American Revolution: A Selected Reading List. 1968. 38 p. 50 cents. Presents numerous approaches to the Revolution, ranging from eyewitness accounts by the men and women involved in the struggle for independence to recent scholarly evaluations.

The Boston Massacre, 1770, engraved by Paul Revere. Library of Congress Facsimile No. 4. \$1.50. A full-color facsimile of the famous engraving is presented in a red folder which forms a mat for the print. A description of the events leading to the massacre and to the production of the engraving appears on the folder. Produced through the Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund. For sale by the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Creating Independence, 1763-1789; Background Reading for Young People. 1972. 62 p. 75 cents. An annotated list of books on the Revolution, including general histories, biographies, and novels. Introduction by Richard B. Morris. Illustrations from contemporary sources.

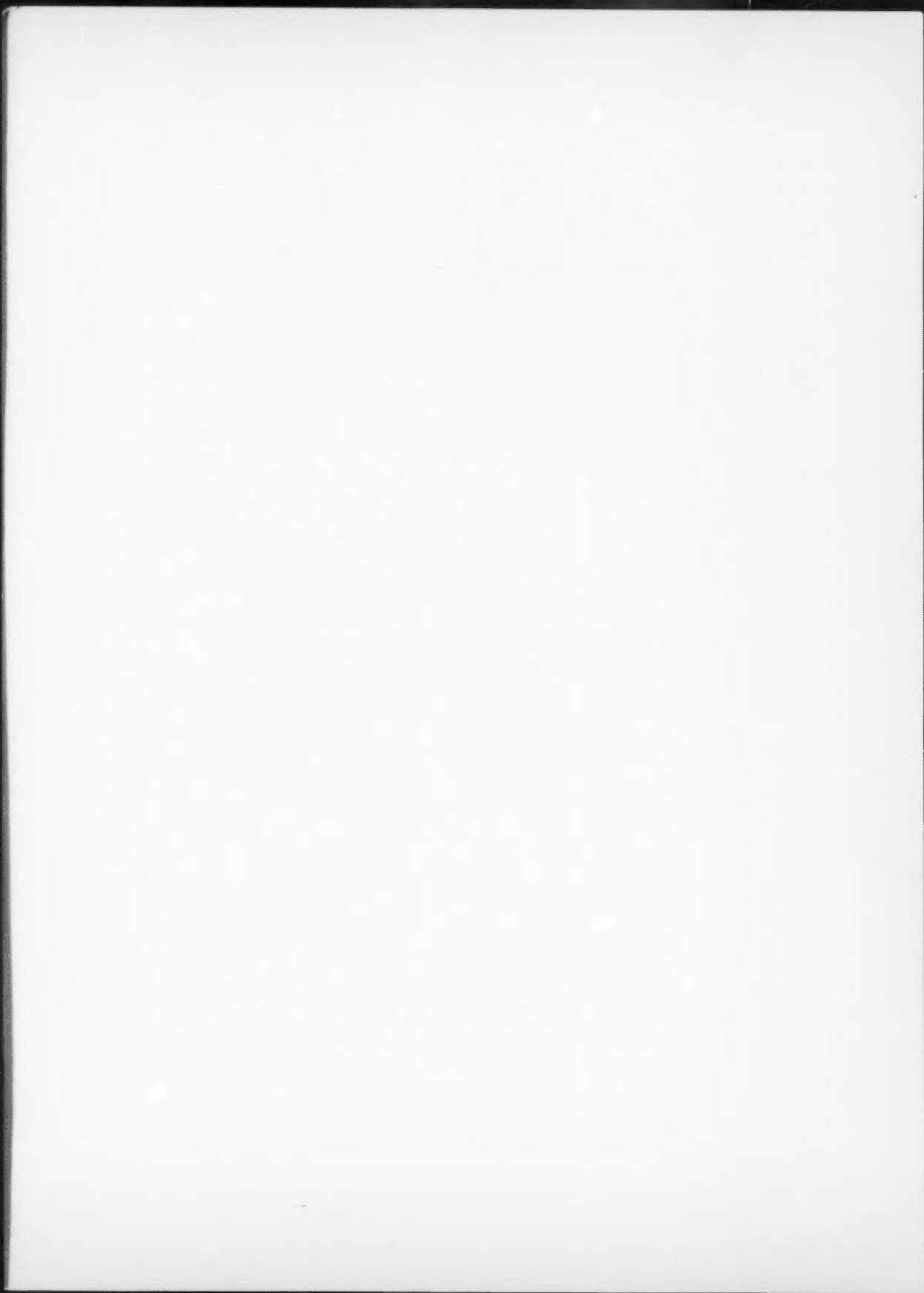
The Development of a Revolutionary Mentality. 1972. 158 p. \$3.50. Papers and commentaries presented by 10 distinguished historians at the first Library of Congress symposium on the American Revolution,

held May 5 and 6, 1972. The historians represented are Richard B. Morris, Henry S. Commager, Caroline Robbins, J. H. Plumb, Richard Bushman, Edmund S. Morgan, Pauline Maier, Jack P. Greene, Mary Beth Norton, and Esmond Wright. For sale by the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

English Defenders of American Freedoms, 1774-1778. 1972. 231 p. \$2.75. Six pamphlets attacking British policy after the North Ministry turned to coercion, written by Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph; John Cartwright; Matthew Robinson-Morris, Baron Rokeby; Catharine Macaulay; and Willoughby Bertie, Earl of Abingdon.

Periodical Literature on the American Revolution: Historical Research and Changing Interpretations, 1895-1970. 1971. 93 p. \$1. A guide to essays and periodical literature on the Revolutionary era, listing more than 1,100 studies that have appeared in the last 75 years; includes subject and author indexes.

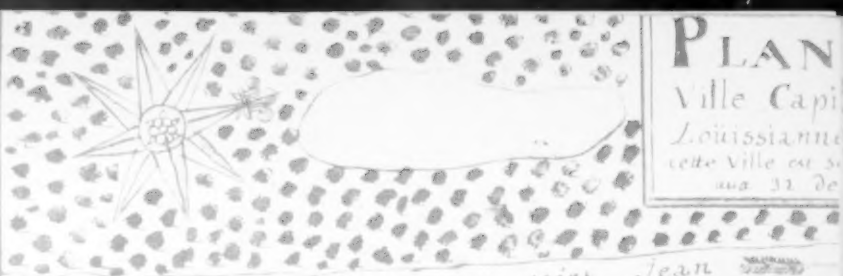
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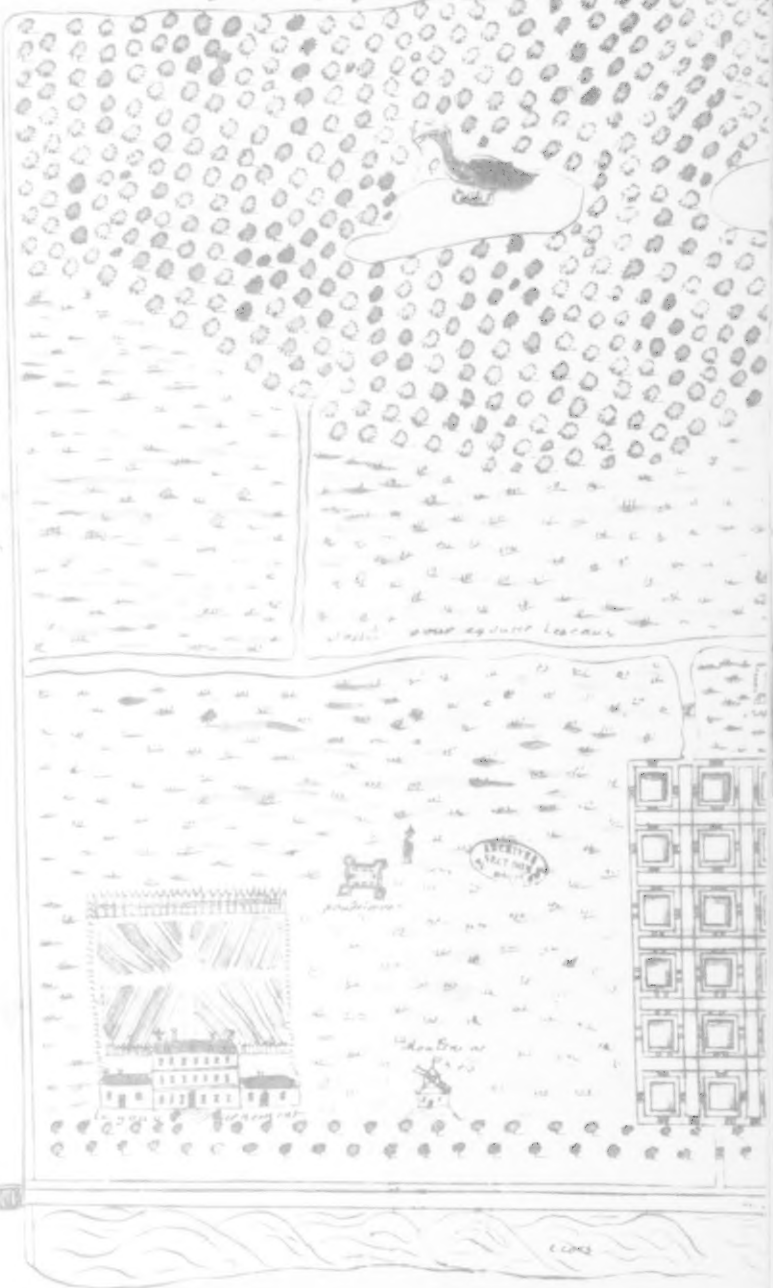
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 royal G les Caveres H la Magasin
 I les isles ou quartiers des habitans
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grand bayou saint Jean



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